

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.

No. 3724. - VOL. CXXXVII

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1910.

With Special Coloured Supplement: **SIXPENCE.**
A Summer Afternoon on the River.

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PHYSICAL CULTURE FOR THE WOMEN OF JAPAN: JAPANESE GIRLS FENCING WITH TWO-HANDED SWORDS.

The girl of Japan is evidently taking up physical culture in earnest. Here, for instance, we have Japanese girls practising fencing with two-handed swords. Obviously, the swords in question are not actual weapons, but resemble as much as anything, so far as the "blades" are concerned, the ordinary broomsticks of commerce. It will be noticed that the head is protected by a mask and the body by "armour."—[DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKKOEK FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.]

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"THE ETERNAL QUESTION," AT THE GARRICK.

WELL advertised by many columns of preliminary paragraphs, to say nothing of that lengthy analysis of its main thesis which the author is contributing to the pages of a popular newspaper, Mr. Hall Caine's rewritten play, "The Eternal Question," was produced last Saturday night at the Garrick Theatre with no inconsiderable success—a success, indeed, which in no small degree it deserved, for it proved to be a picturesque and vigorous melodrama, picturesquely and vigorously acted. But to claim for the piece a place on any higher level of art would be patently absurd. A play concerned with more or less stereotyped characters and abounding in transportine situations and revelations cannot be converted into a problem-drama, a serious study of life, by being docked of the conventional happy ending and loaded with discussions of sexual ethics. Indeed, these two grafts on the old work scarcely improve it, for the doom which Donna Roma and David Rossi now go forth to meet is quite arbitrarily exacted, while the lengthy arguments in which Baron Bonelli expounds to the Donna—his former mistress—the fatalistic doctrine of "one man for a woman," seem rather dragged in, and have the ring of empty rhetoric rather than that of sincere emotion. "The Eternal Question" is, indeed, merely "The Eternal City" writ large, and taken, by its author, rather too seriously. It would be an invidious task to compare the new impersonators of Rossi, Donna Roma, and Bonelli with their predecessors at His Majesty's. Suffice it to say that Mr. Vernon Steel plays the young Socialist leader with admirable earnestness and declamatory force; that Miss Tittell-Brune—the new Roma—delivers her tirades with intensity, and has moments of true pathos; and that Mr. Guy Standing makes a sufficiently polished and cynical figure of the Italian Prime Minister. A word of praise must also be given to Mr. Halliwell Hobbes, the Lyceum actor, who in the character of Pope Pius XI.—the hero's long-lost father—acts with feeling and real distinction.

THE ART OF COAST-DEFENCE.

WITH reference to our Illustrations on other pages of an American system of coast-defence, we may quote from the *Scientific American* the following interesting particulars as to the method of finding the range of 12-inch guns, and of mortars, from a coast-fort on the approach of a hostile fleet—

"The fleet would probably be picked up at ten or twelve thousand yards. At this range all the heavy batteries, including mortars, are directed on the leading ship. The probability of hitting her by this means would, of course, be greater than if the fire were dispersed. All guns attack the side armour and turrets of a battle-ship, while the mortars attack the decks. The searchlights of the different fire-commands are now concentrated on the leading ship, while the battle-command lights are searching for undiscovered ships.

"The following would be the method of determining the range and deflection to be sent to the guns by telautograph or telephone. At the simultaneous ringing of the bell in the primary and secondary stations, the observers at the instruments read the azimuth angles at the base ends. These angles are immediately plotted on the plotting-board, and the position of the target with reference to the centre of the gun is determined. At the expiration of 15 seconds, the bell again rings, and the target is again plotted. The course of the ship is then accurately determined and, by means of a mechanical device on the gun-arm, the amount the target has changed in azimuth, due to its speed, is determined. The last range read is now set on a device called the range-board. This device is practically a graphic adding and subtracting machine. The corrections for atmosphere, wind, tide, etc. (determined by mechanical devices in the plotting-room) are here applied, and the resultant correction (a reference number) is set off on the gun-arm of the plotting-board, and corrected ranges are now sent to the gun by telephone or telautograph. This range is called the corrected, predicted range to the target. It is predicted for an interval of fifteen or thirty seconds ahead. It is now plugged in on the time-range relation-board, which is in full view of the range-keeper at the gun. The range-keeper keeps the range-disk continually set at the corrected range (as observed on the time-range relation-board) such that the gun can be fired at any time. The deflection correction is obtained by the use of a device called the deflection-board. This, as in the case of the range-board, is an adding and subtracting machine, which determines the number of degrees and minutes of deflection to be set on the sight due to wind, drift, and speed of target. The drift is determined by ballistic calculations, and the curve is constructed on a metal leaf on the board. The velocity of the wind is determined at the meteorological station by means of an anemometer, and is received at the plotting-room by means of an electrical device called the aeroscope, shown in the drawing. The azimuth of the wind is also sent by the same means. The components in the direction of range and deflection are determined by means of a device called the wind-component indicator. The atmosphere correction is determined in the meteorological station, and is sent in over the aeroscope. The height of tide is determined by a tide-gauge. The velocity correction is determined by a device called the powder-chart. . . . The firing of mortars is far more difficult than that of guns. The detachments at the mortars are completely concealed. These weapons attack the decks of ships, and when fired their location cannot be discovered. Their direction, instead of being set on sights, is accomplished by laying the mortar on an azimuth circle. In other words, the mortar is set for an elevation corresponding to the range, and at an angle of direction equal to the azimuth of a predicted position of the target corrected for wind, drift, travel, etc."

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THE PERFECT SHORT STORY.

EXCELLENCE in the short story is so difficult to attain that perfection in this form of fiction may almost be accounted the despair of writers. As a matter of fact, however, writers in the mass do not seem at all conscious of this despair, and very many authors—to dignify them by no lighter name—are industriously producing the largest volume of fiction-in-brief that has ever poured from the press. The defects of these works it is unnecessary to discuss here; their shortcomings have been exposed sufficiently elsewhere. Their virtues, hitherto overlooked, may claim one word, for it has been urged that even the rather crude sensation of popular magazines soothes and diverts hurried and overdriven mortals, the hapless victims of modern nerve-pressure. We must, therefore, accord to the inventors of these "dull narcotics, numbing pain," a place with such benefactors as the late Sir James Y. Simpson. But our present cue is not of anaesthetics.

It is ironical that in these days of bald and unconvincing narratives hope should have arisen in the West. The West has sinned grievously in debasing the method, but out of that Quarter has lately come a volume of short stories, so finely wrought, so intense, often of such delicate inspiration that it may well atone for the thousand and one shortcomings of others. But although a Western brain has conceived these excellent miniatures, they owe much to the Immemorial East. The author, indeed, complains that the grey winter landscape of New England chilled his pen, and it was only when he recaptured the vision of the Orient that he could compose. His work is worthy to be set with the good things in any language. Here we have imagination, observation, and reticence, and there are moments when the writer touches the skirts of poetry. He understands all the most subtle nuances of the short story, that thing of few laws, but of infinite gradations. He knows its limits, and he observes them faithfully. Each little picture ("eidyllion," as the Greeks said) has for its subject-matter only a single incident, but that is wrought to perfection. The characterisation rises sharp, clear, and insistent from the warp and woof of words, you scarcely know how; for there are few direct statements where all is vividly realised. The author plays with his theme, decorating it with allusive aside and enlightening phrase, with little descriptive passages, sometimes of considerable beauty and with strange hints of mysticism—and lo! he has shown us "The Little Gods."

That is the name of this remarkable book, which Mr. Rowland Thomas has written and Mr. Stanley Paul has published for the delight of those who care for the best things in literature, and for the pleasure also, it is safe to say, of that far larger uncritical public which will read these stories eagerly, without knowing what makes them so good. For Mr. Thomas has the gift of the true story-teller, and has a story to tell, without which all his art of salient and suggestive phrase were but chaff. He has found a new country of romance, the Philippine Islands, and all his stories, save one, have their origin in the American occupation. His handling of racial characteristics and contrasts is little short of masterly; his welding of all his incidents together is admirably cunning. He has imagined a link of Oriental mysticism binding the whole fabric together. A wise old priest in the Temple of Tzin Piaou bids the author go watch the Little Gods making their merry sport with the destinies of man. When the destiny of woman is his theme he takes guidance from a beautiful priestess of Lal, to whom Eastern women pray for fruitful wedlock. So the Little Gods play, for good or ill, and every game is a story.

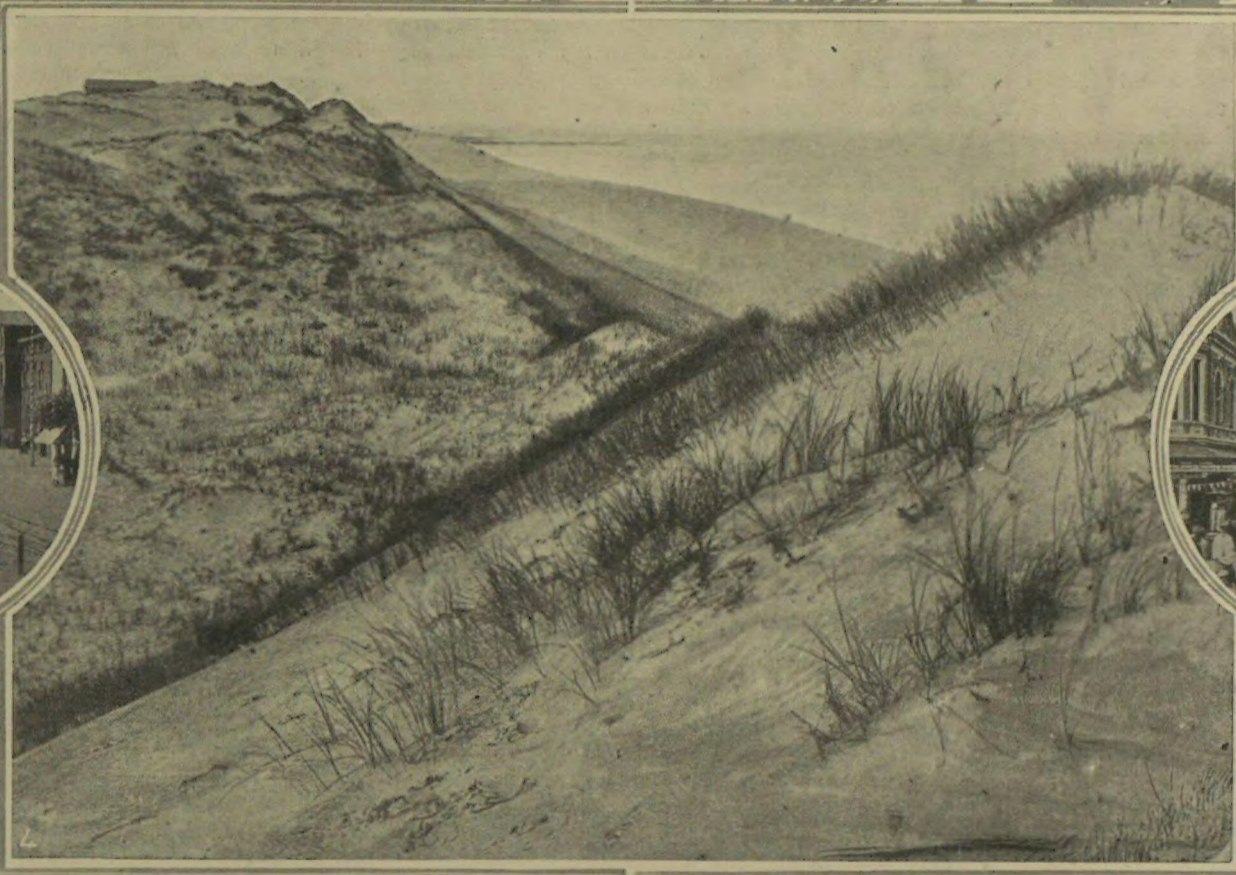
First the Little Gods crush Fagan, whose history was made known to readers in England by these pages. Fagan, you remember, was a giant negro private of the United States Army serving in the Philippines. A simple, good creature he was, and a very Trojan in the field, the terror of Filipinos, on whom he broke a rifle a day. But Fagan's officer did not know how to handle this terrible child. Mr. Thomas has shown not only in "Fagan," but in many other sketches, how the violent deed may be used aright, even within the frail fabric of one of these little masterpieces. In "The Little Man," for example, there are hints of "woes too dire to look upon," as Pindar sings; but they are veiled in a merciful screen of words and apophyses.

Then the note changes and the Little Gods turn from tragedy to the wildest comedy. In "A Little Ripple of Patriotism" and "The Superfamous Man," Mr. Thomas reveals the inmost soul of the American Thomas Atkins disguised in liquor. The reader becomes one with the tipsy heroes, their heavenly sensations are his sensations, their after-sorrows are his sorrows likewise. Sorrows they were, for the captain made the culprits weed the barrack square, tie every fifteen stalks of grass into a neat little bundle, lay the same at the foot of the flag-staff, retire fifteen paces to salute the flag, and so to weed again. How the patriots came to this ironical retribution, the reader must find out for himself. Suffice it to say that never did humane Mikado make the punishment fit the crime more aptly. The merit of these two stories is the exaltation of a theme that might, in less skilful hands, have become intolerable.

Very dainty, and in its pathos somewhat recalling the work of John Luther Long, is the little story of a tea-house, "What Okimi Learned." This is one of the stories inspired by the wonderful priestess of Lal. In point of writing, it is, perhaps, the most beautiful of all. Take the description of the web of cloth from which Okimi was to make a kimono for her Jiji. The sorrows of the racial barrier are most deftly suggested in "Where There Is No Turning"; but, for "clean grit an' human natur," the last story, "McGennis's Promotion" stands supreme. It is just a single "emotion," caught and set down, with no elaborate accessories; but it is more moving than the most strenuous adventure of the strenuous school. "The sonnet," it is said, "is a moment's monument." Here Mr. Thomas has made the same thing true of the short story. LAURENCE NORTH.

THE PLEASURE-RESORT SO IMPORTANT TO MILITANT GERMANY: BORKUM.

SCENES IN THE ISLAND THAT IS SAID TO BE A CENTRE OF GERMAN NAVAL AND MILITARY ACTIVITY.



1. PRIMITIVE ARRANGEMENTS IN THE ISLAND THAT MAY PROVE OF GREAT STRATEGIC VALUE TO GERMANY: THE LITTLE LANDING-STAGE OF BORKUM.

2. THE HOLIDAY RESORT THAT MAY BECOME A FLYING BASE FOR GERMAN NAVAL OPERATIONS: BORKUM BEACH AND THE KAISERSTRASSE, FROM THE SEA.

3. THE RAILWAY STATION AT BORKUM.

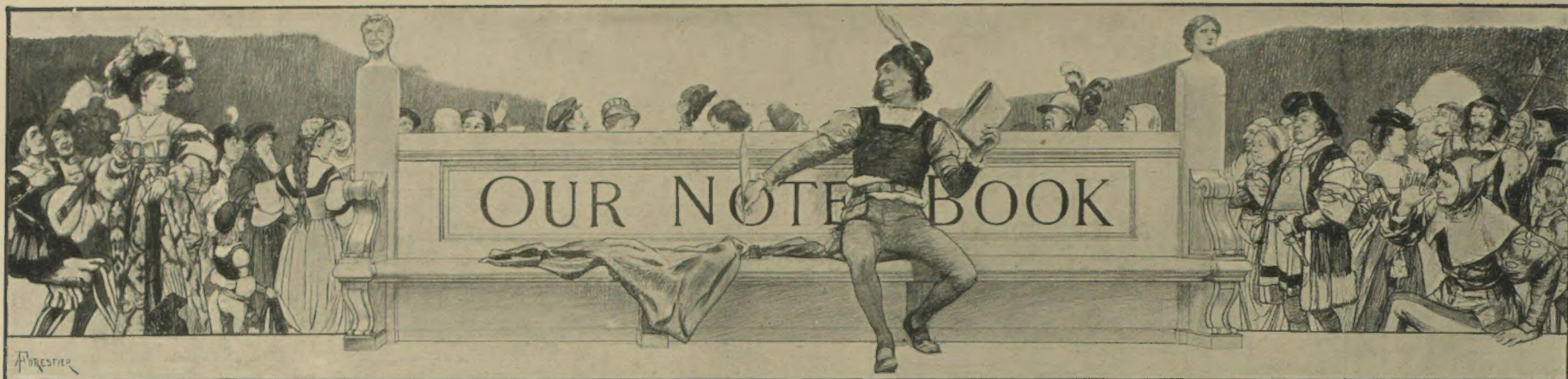
4. THE TYPE OF COUNTRY IN WHICH GERMANY HAS HER FORTS IN THE ISLAND: AMONG THE SAND-DUNES OF BORKUM.

5. THE STRANDSTRASSE IN BORKUM.

6. THE "FRONT": THE KAISERSTRASSE AND THE PROMENADE AT BORKUM.

7. THE MOST-DISCUSSED PLEASURE-RESORT IN THE WORLD: BORKUM.

The recent arrest of two Englishmen on a charge of spying in Borkum has drawn much attention to the island, which, now a pleasure-resort, may be, in the near future, a flying base for naval operations by Germany. Borkum, it may be said, has a length of six miles and an average breadth of two miles. It seems evident that much work of strategic importance is being carried out within its bounds.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY E.N.A.]



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

NO one who met the late Professor William James even for a moment will fail to find some note of mourning for him of a personal as well as a public kind. He was full of those particular fine qualities that most people do actually find in Americans, though most people are surprised to find them. He was full of enthusiasm, of generous appreciation, of spirituality and simplicity. There are no men less prone than Americans to a mere materialism; indeed, their fault is quite the other way. In so far as America has really worshipped money, it has not been because money is tangible. Rather it has been because money is intangible; and Americans cultivate it always in its least tangible form—in the form of shares, trusts, promises, implicit understandings, and illegal powers. They worship the invisible strength of money; they adore it as a sort of airy magic; no men on the earth think less of the actual pleasures that it stands for. The Yankee millionaire likes adding more noughts on to a figure in his private books; it is a spiritual pride with him. Nothing can make him see that, in adding noughts, he is truly and indeed adding nothings. Thus, even when the American is avaricious, the American is not greedy. And when he is the reverse of avaricious, when he is, like Professor James, naturally magnanimous and idealistic, he is capable of being the most childishly unworldly and even saintly of all the white men of this world. William James was really a turning-point in the history of our time, and he had all that sincerity and intellectual innocence that is needed in such a pivot. For a turning-point, like any other point, must be simple and indivisible.

Like Bernard Shaw and others among the intelligences of our unrestful age, William James will probably be counted valuable rather for a revolution in the mode of teaching than for any of the actual things he taught. Of course, he himself cared more for his dogmas than for his art of exposition, because he was a capable and healthy man. One cannot teach a truth clearly if one is actually thinking about the teaching and not about the truth. There, as elsewhere, the pure theory of art for art's sake must be abandoned; it is only because Rembrandt really tried to embody the old woman that the old woman has managed to embody Rembrandt. But whatever they were for James himself, James's doctrines are scarcely of so much value to the world as his spirited and satisfying style and temper. What Mr. Bernard Shaw did for the discussion of economics and politics Professor James did for the discussion of psychology and metaphysics. He forced them to join the undignified dance of common-sense; he insisted that the philosopher should have modesty enough to make a fool of himself, like the rest of mankind. Everyone is some sort of psychologist, since everyone has some sort of psychology. Just as

real religion concerns everyone born with a heart, so real philosophy concerns everyone born with a head. According to Professor James, psychology was a kind of surgery in which each man must be content to be both the operator and the patient; every man must dig up his own soul like his own garden. But it was above all in his eyes a solid study. Economics is not really the study of tables and statistics which are more remote than money; it is the study of bread, which is more actual than money. So in the highest philosophy only the actual is important, and a truth is more of a fact than a phenomenon.

This practical plea of James for popularising philosophy is his finest achievement. It is always supposed that metaphysics must be full of technical and elaborate terms. Some would even argue that the word metaphysics itself is not one to be used playfully in the nearest pot-house. But, for all that, the

winter. Natural History must be unnatural to the extent of using scientific and almost secret terms. So if the scientists choose to call the swallow *hirundo vulgaris* (or whatever they do call it) and if they choose to call making a summer "æstivation," I think they are cheeky, but within their rights. But I object to their using this mysterious language when they are not talking about whether one swallow makes a summer, but only about whether one swallow makes two swallows. Abstract truths like logic and mathematics can obviously be illustrated as well by common examples as by abstruse ones. And I object to the man who gives the Latin name for the most recently discovered bean-plant when he is only engaged in proving how many beans make five. If two sides of a triangle are always greater than the third side (and all this I steadfastly believe) it can be proved from three-cornered hats or three-cornered tarts. I object to that fastidious mathematician who refuses to prove it except from the two secret triangles of the pentacle.

When full allowance has been made for his healthy and human reversal of the tone and methods of philosophy, it will appear even more regrettable that the actual system (or denial of system) with which Professor James later associated his name, was of the insufficient sort that it was. It was his glory that he popularised philosophy. It was his destruction that he popularised his own philosophy. "Pragmatism is bosh," said a man of unphilosophic training but good general brains to me the other day. Professor James appealed to the ordinary man; and the ordinary man condemned him. But let us remember that while this exhibits the rightness of the condemnation, it also exhibits the rightness of the appeal. Pragmatism is bosh; but the best test of this is the test of the great Pragmatist himself; the appeal to the nature and reason of the ordinary man.

Pragmatism substantially means that the sun being useful is the same thing as the sun being there. The ordinary man in London in this present romantic summer would immediately reply that there is a considerable difference between the two ideas; that the sun is frequently not there when he would be particularly useful. The ordinary man in Arabia would probably add that he is often there when he is quite the reverse of useful. And it is not sufficient for the Pragmatist to reply that these are cheap and illiterate answers: they are. But the whole point of Pragmatism (at least, of Professor James's Pragmatism, of Pragmatism at its best) is that it asks how ordinary people do actually use and feel ideas. Now ordinary people do actually feel the notion of truth and the notion of utility as utterly separate. The highest official figure of modern Europe happens to be a man of peasant origin; and his view of Pragmatism (other issues apart) would be echoed by all the peasants of the earth.



Photo. Ralph Baird.

TYPICAL OF SCENES WITNESSED BY MR. ROOSEVELT RECENTLY: MOUNTING A WILD STEER ON FRONTIER DAY IN WYOMING.

America's annual Wild-West Show—Frontier Day—is celebrated in August at Cheyenne, Wyoming. This year unusual interest attached to it owing to the presence of Mr. Roosevelt, who addressed the Congress of Rough Riders, and thoroughly entered into the spirit of the occasion. He rode up and down on a white pony, standing up in his stirrups, whooping and yelling with the best. Thousands of cowboys and cowgirls take part in the show, and the great events are the lassoing and riding of wild horses and wild steers. The steer-roping contests are very exciting. One rider, Buffalo Vernon, from Mexico, performs a wonderful feat. Riding at full tilt, he will hurl himself on a steer's neck, and, bearing down with mighty force, will either ground the steer or break his neck. Once grounded he will be tied up with marvellous swiftness.

ultimate study of thought and of the mind ought to be the simplest of all studies; not, I mean, simple in its task, but perfectly simple in its language. If we say something of universal scope we can obviously say it as easily of a plain or comic thing as of any other thing. Technical terms belong to the study of special physical facts—birds or beasts, or stars or stones, or weather. If somebody (with a turn for original observations) remarks that one swallow does not make a summer, that is a matter depending on special study of such seasons and birds. There are some seventeen swallows in the neighbourhood of my house, and some gloomy persons are of opinion that seventeen swallows have not succeeded in making a summer.

But merely the truth, whatever it is, is one only applicable to the particular bird and season. It could throw no light, for example, upon the fascinating problem of whether one Polar bear would make a

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2. BUGLERS OF THE REGIMENT.
3. THE COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE REGIMENT: COLONEL SIR HENRY M. PELLATT, WITH SOME OF THE OFFICERS WHO RECEIVED THE CANADIANS.

4. LEAVING THE "MEGANTIC" TO ENTRAIN FOR ALDERSHOT: THE TROOPS DISSEMBARKING AT LIVERPOOL.
5. COLONEL SIR HENRY PELLATT LEADING THE REGIMENT ON A MARCH-OUT AT ALDERSHOT.
6. MAKING READY FOR THEIR STAY AT ALDERSHOT: MEN OF THE QUEEN'S OWN RIFLES OF CANADA ERECTING TENTS.

7. WELCOMED BY AN ENGLISH SUMMER: CANADIANS WADING THROUGH THE MUD AT ALDERSHOT SOON AFTER THEIR ARRIVAL.
8. COLONEL SIR HENRY PELLATT, WHO HAS BROUGHT THE REGIMENT TO ENGLAND AT HIS OWN EXPENSE.
9. MUCH INTERESTED IN BRITAIN'S INTEREST IN THEMSELVES: CANADIANS READING NEWSPAPERS RELATING THEIR DOINGS.

Sir Henry M. Pellatt, who is nothing if not an Imperialist, has brought the 2nd Regiment Queen's Own Rifles of Canada, six hundred strong, to this country that they may take part in inter-divisional and autumn manoeuvres with the British troops. The experiment, it is said, will cost him not less than £20,000, for he is paying all expenses, but, as he himself has said, the Queen's Own Rifles are his hobby. The regiment was welcomed at Liverpool by General Sir Charles Burnett, Major-General Bethune, Brigadier-General Murray, representing the Army Council and the War Office, and others. The Queen's Own Canadian Rifles, one of the most famous units in the Militia of the Dominion, was raised in 1860, and was the guard of honour in Toronto when King Edward VII, (then, of course, Prince of Wales) visited Canada in that year. It was well represented in the Canadian contingent that fought against the Boers. From the 13th of September until the 16th, the regiment will be in London, in the buildings once occupied by the Duke of York's School at Chelsea. It is to leave for home on the 24th.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU, W.G.P., G.P.P., AND SPORT AND GENERAL.

PORTRAITS & WORLD'S NEWS

Personal Notes.

Mr. Cecil Gosling, who has been appointed Minister to Bolivia, has acted as Chargé d'Affaires at La Paz, the capital, for the last two years, having previously held a similar position at Asuncion, capital of the neighbouring Republic of Paraguay. His first employment in the Diplomatic Service was at the British Embassy at St. Petersburg, and in 1890 he was moved to Guatemala as Honorary Attaché to the Legation there. In 1893-4 he served with the Mounted Police in Matabeleland. In 1896 he was appointed Vice-Consul at Havana, and the following year came back to Europe to become, in 1898, Consul-General at Hamburg. The next year (1899) saw him once more in the New World, as Consul for Paraguay, and in 1904 he received the rank of First Secretary in the Diplomatic Service.

MR. CECIL GOSLING,
Appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Bolivia.

best man, Herr Ernst von Selle, and other masculine guests. Mr. Justice Eve (otherwise Sir Harry Trelawney Eve) became a Judge of the Chancery Division in 1907. Lady Eve,

THE LATE MR. E. L. C. P. HARDY, M.V.O.,
Whose Body, with that of his Son, was found on Moel Siabod, near Snowdon.

His first active service was in the Kaffir War of 1877-8, and it was in Africa that he had all his experience of fighting. He was military secretary to Sir Bartle Frere in 1878-9, and in the latter year fought in the Zulu War, being mentioned in dispatches, and receiving the medal with clasp. He commanded troops in Egypt from 1889 to 1895, when he was appointed to the command of the Western District at home. In the South African War he was Lieutenant-General in command of the lines of communication. He was twice mentioned in dispatches and received the Queen's medal, two clasps, and the G.C.M.G. He became Governor of Gibraltar in 1905.

Those sad lines of Gray,
in which he reflects how—

All that beauty, all that
wealth e'er gave,
Await alike th'
inevitable hour—

are recalled by the tragic fate of Lady Marjorie Erskine, who was found dead among the heather on the Scottish hills. She

seems to have lost her way, and perhaps had a fall which prevented her walking. The medical evidence showed that death was due to exposure and privation. On arriving alone at Aviemore Station on the 31st of July, she apparently went for a walk without previously engaging rooms, and this doubtless caused her disappearance not to be noticed immediately. Lady Marjorie was the second daughter of the Earl and Countess of Buchan, and was born in 1880. She was for a time a nurse at the Hospital for Sick Children in Great Ormond Street, but gave up the work, it is said, for family reasons. About two years ago she became engaged to the Hon. Arthur Brodrick, brother of Lord Middleton, but the engagement was broken off.

That the perils of the mountains do not arise only from falls in precipitous places has been strikingly

shown of late, not only in the case of Lady Marjorie Erskine, but by the strange death of the two Londoners on the Snowdon hills, Mr. E. L. C. P. Hardy and his son, Mr.

E. B. Hardy. Moel Siabod is precipitous on one side, but the bodies were found where the ascent is comparatively easy. Mr. Hardy and his son had apparently walked from Llanberis in the direction of Capel Curig, had lost their way on the mountains in a storm, and, after wandering about all night, had died (so the jury found at the inquest) of exposure and exhaustion. They had spent their holidays in Wales for the last twelve years, but did not attempt dangerous climbs.

Much of the credit for the fact that, in modern warfare, the sick and wounded receive more humane treatment than of old, is due to the work of the late M. Gustave Moynier, President of the International Red Cross Committee, who died at Geneva a few days ago. M. Moynier, who was born in 1826, devoted his life to promoting the objects of the Red Cross Society, and he possessed many decorations, bestowed by European Sovereigns

(Continued overleaf)

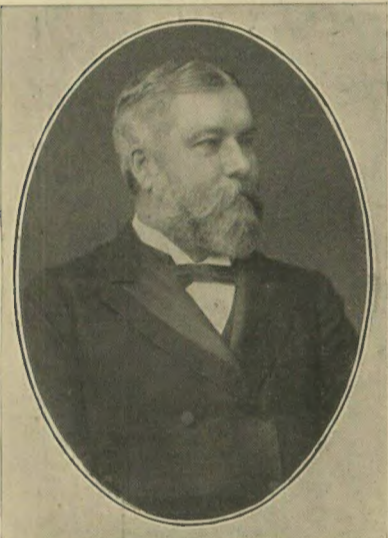


Photo. Elliott and Fry.

THE LATE COLONEL SIR CHARLES EUAN-SMITH,
A Famous Soldier and Diplomat.

istan, Sir Charles was fired at in a native bazaar, and his complaint to the Ameer appeared to be ignored. But one day the Ameer invited him to go for a ride, and near the town they passed a number of gibbets. "They are your little lot," said the Ameer, who had hanged the would-be assassin and all his family.

Some new appointments have been made by the Bishop of St. Asaph owing to the resignation of the Dean, the Very Rev. S. Pryce. Archdeacon Wynne-Jones, of Wrexham, has been appointed to the

Deanery, and is succeeded at Wrexham by Canon Fletcher, Rector of Marchwiel. The new Dean of St. Asaph has been the Archdeacon of Wrexham since 1897. He has been twice married. His first wife, whom he married in 1889, and who died in 1894, was Miss Amy Owen, a sister of Mr. C. E. J. Owen, of Hengwrtucha, Dolgelly. In 1899 he married Miss Janet Steuart, the only daughter of the late Mr. George Steuart, of Edinburgh.

There was a double interest in the wedding, last Monday, of Miss Ruth Eve, daughter of Mr. Justice Eve and Lady Eve, to Herr Alfred Max Wilhelm von Wietersheim, Königlich Preussischen Oberleutnant, Leit Grenadier Regiment, No. 8. In the first place, the marriage of a daughter of a British Judge to a Prussian officer may be regarded as a link in the chain of friendship between England and Germany. Secondly, the wedding, which took place in the old chapel of Lincoln's Inn, of which the bride's father is a Bencher, was the first that has been solemnised there since the year 1754. The reception afterwards was held in the Hall of Lincoln's Inn. The bridegroom was in uniform, as also were his



Photo. Lafayette.

THE LATE LADY MARJORIE ERSKINE,
Whose Body was found on the Hills near Aviemore, Inverness-shire.

whom he married in 1879, was Miss Beatrice Hounsell, only daughter of Dr. H. S. Hounsell, of Torquay.



Photo. Commercial.

THE FIRST COUPLE MARRIED IN THE CHAPEL OF LINCOLN'S INN FOR 156 YEARS: HERR ALFRED VON WIETERSHEIM AND HIS BRIDE (A DAUGHTER OF MR. JUSTICE EVE).

General Sir Frederick Forestier-Walker, who died on Wednesday while on a visit in England away from his official duties at Gibraltar,



Photo. Elliott and Fry.

THE LATE GENERAL SIR FREDERICK FORESTIER-WALKER, K.C.B., G.C.M.G.,
Governor of Gibraltar.

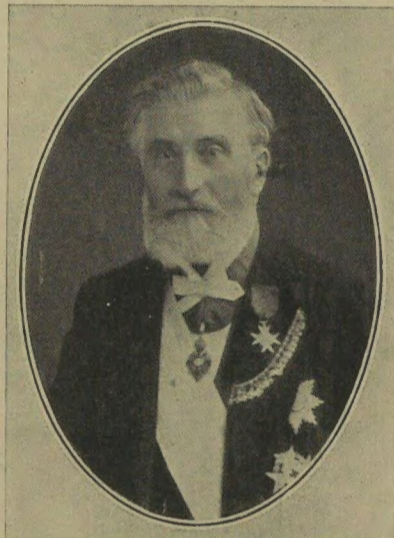


Photo. Lacroix.

THE LATE MR. GUSTAVE MOYNIER,
President of the International Red Cross Committee.

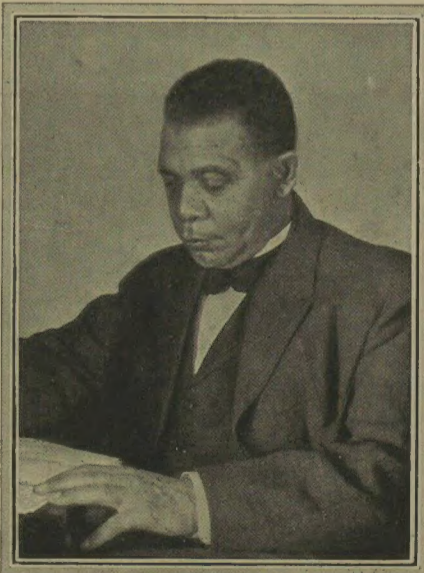


Photo. Underwood and Underwood.

DR. BOOKER WASHINGTON,
The American Negro Leader, who recently Arrived in this Country.

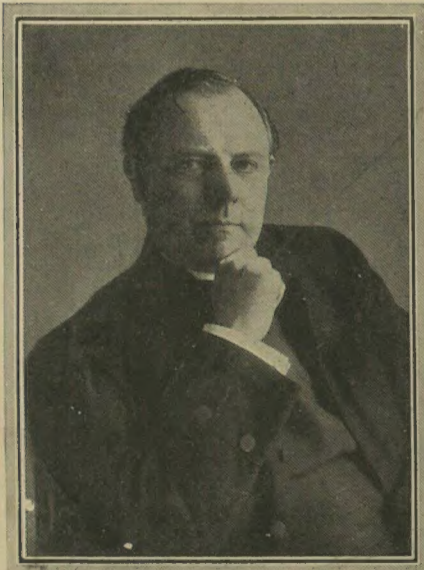
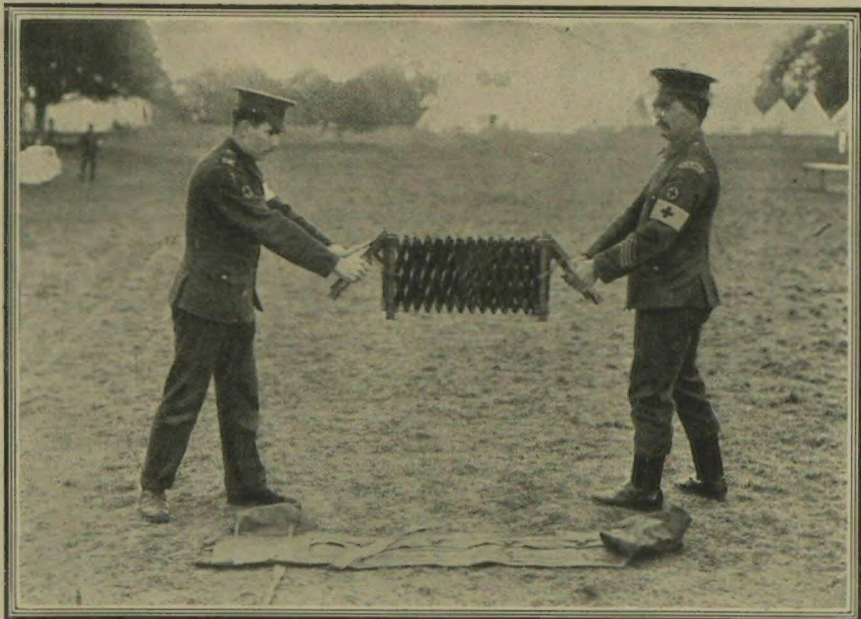


Photo. Lafayette, Dublin.

THE VERY REV. LLEWELYN WYNNE-JONES,
Appointed Dean of St. Asaph.

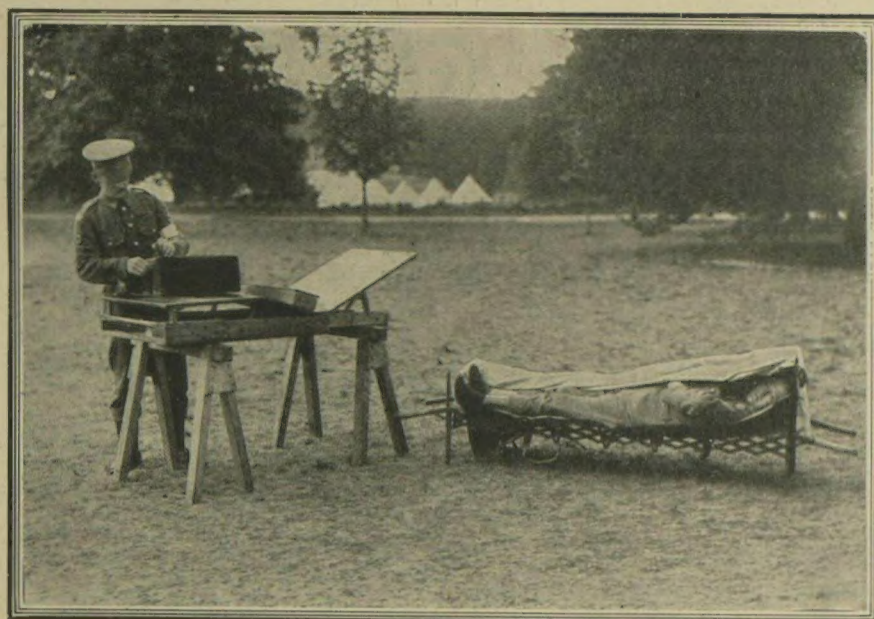
ding, last Monday, of Miss Ruth Eve, daughter of Mr. Justice Eve and Lady Eve, to Herr Alfred Max Wilhelm von Wietersheim, Königlich Preussischen Oberleutnant, Leit Grenadier Regiment, No. 8. In the first place, the marriage of a daughter of a British Judge to a Prussian officer may be regarded as a link in the chain of friendship between England and Germany. Secondly, the wedding, which took place in the old chapel of Lincoln's Inn, of which the bride's father is a Bencher, was the first that has been solemnised there since the year 1754. The reception afterwards was held in the Hall of Lincoln's Inn. The bridegroom was in uniform, as also were his

FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK.



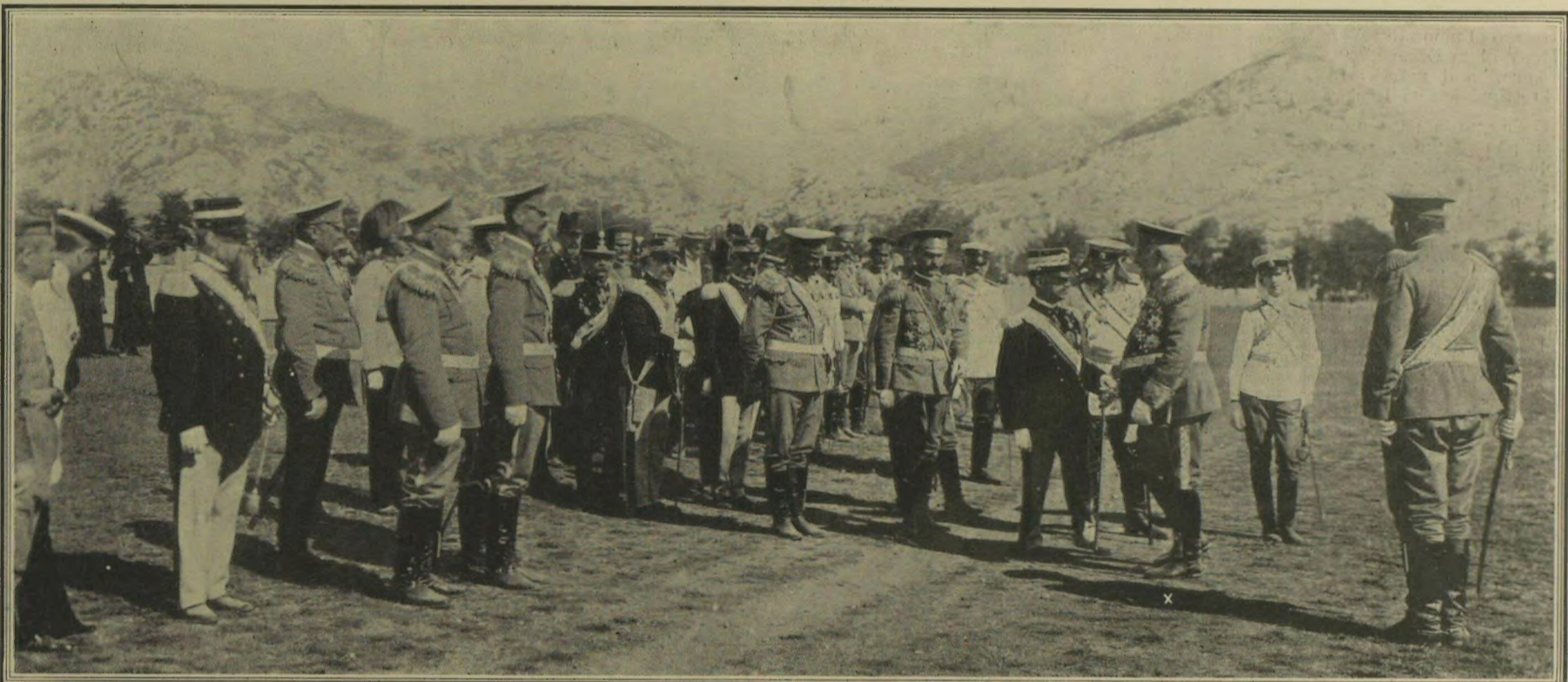
A PORTABLE BED FOR THE USE OF WOUNDED ON THE FIELD OF BATTLE: OPENING OUT THE CONTRIVANCE.

Obviously, there are occasions when it is necessary to perform an operation on the field of battle on the spot on which the wounded man has fallen. In view of this fact, the Royal Army Medical Corps is equipped not only with folding operation-tables that can be carried easily from place to place, but with portable beds that open trellis-fashion in the manner here shown.



FOR USE ON THE BATTLEFIELD: A PORTABLE OPERATION-TABLE AND THE PORTABLE TELESCOPIC BED.

Photos. Illustrations Bureau.



THE PRINCIPALITY OF MONTENEGRO BECOMES A KINGDOM: THE NEW KING (x), NICHOLAS I., WEARING THE UNIFORM THAT HAS TAKEN THE PLACE OF HIS NATIONAL DRESS, TALKING TO THE KING OF ITALY.

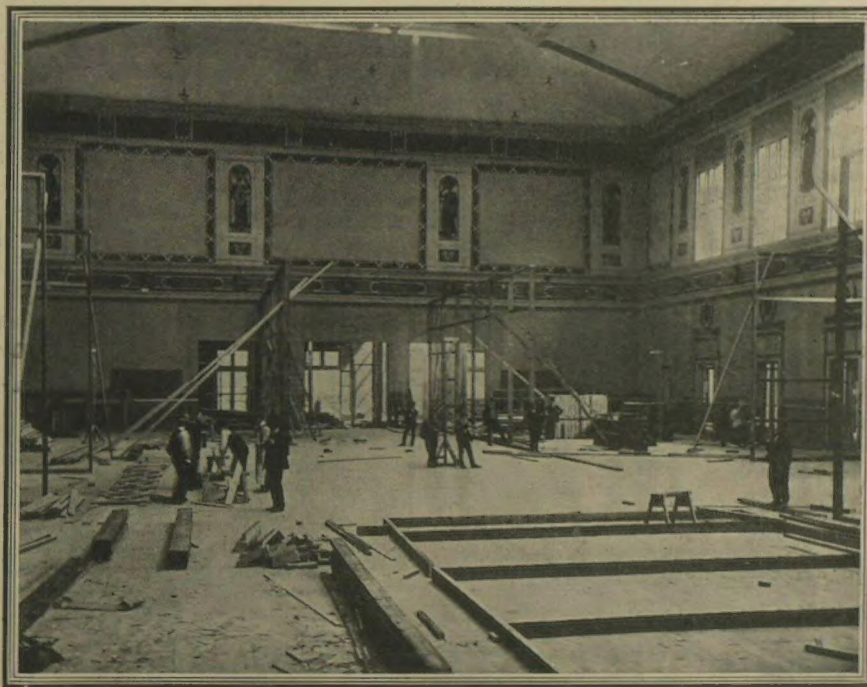
The Principality of Montenegro was proclaimed a kingdom on the 29th of last month. Among those present at various times during the fêtes were the King and Queen of Italy, the Crown Prince of Serbia, the Grand Duke Peter and the Grand Duchess, the King of Bulgaria and the Crown Prince Boris. It has been noted that, in view of his new state, King Nicholas has abandoned, for the time being at all events, the national costume he was accustomed to wear, and is seen in a new uniform of grey, with gilt epaulettes.

Photo. Trampus.



WAKING UP! THE NEW BRITISH SECTION AT THE BRUSSELS EXHIBITION. BUILT TO REPLACE THAT BURNT IN THE GREAT FIRE—THE FRONT, SEEN FROM THE GRAND FOUNTAIN.

Once the decision was taken to keep the Brussels Exhibition open, despite the destruction wrought by the great fire, efforts were made to arrange for the construction of a British Section to replace that which was lost. Under the circumstances, the response made by British exhibitors was excellent. It is anticipated, in fact, that the new section will be ready before very long, with its new exhibits in place. That excellent progress is being made with the work is proved by our photographs.



NEARING COMPLETION: THE INTERIOR OF THE NEW GRAND HALL OF THE BRITISH SECTION AT THE BRUSSELS EXHIBITION WHICH IS RAPIDLY NEARING COMPLETION.

Photo. W.G.F.

as marks of their appreciation. The Red Cross Society was founded as the result of a convention held at Geneva in 1863.

It is nine years since an outcry arose in America because Mr. (then President) Roosevelt had invited a negro to dinner at the White House. Dr. Booker Washington, who has come on a visit to this country, was the negro in question, and the incident tended to establish his reputation as one of America's great men. He has long been recognised as the leader of the negro community. As a boy he worked in salt and coal mines, and in domestic service, but he seized every opportunity to educate himself. He went to school at Hampton, and thirty years ago founded Tuskegee College, Alabama. He has come to Europe to study social problems in countries which supply the United States with immigrants, especially Southern Italy and Sicily. On Tuesday Mr. John Burns showed him round London, and on Wednesday he went north to visit Mr. Carnegie at Skibo Castle.

Professor William James, the well-known American psychologist, was a brother of Mr. Henry James, the novelist, and both had inherited from their father, a theological writer, a turn for psychological analysis. Professor William James was born in 1842. He studied medicine at Harvard, and took his degree there in 1876, being subsequently appointed Assistant Professor of Anatomy and Physiology. He became more and more interested, however, in mental phenomena, and in 1883 was appointed Assistant Professor of Philosophy. From 1889 to 1897 he was Professor of Psychology. Professor James was one of the founders of the American Society of Psychical Research. In philosophy he founded, as an antidote to scepticism, the system known as Pragmatism, or the practical side of thought, which he expounded in a book called "Pragmatism: A New Name for Some Old Ways of Thinking." Other well-known works of his are "Principles of Psychology," "Human Immortality," "A Pluralistic Universe," "The Will to Believe," "Varieties of Religious Experience," and "Talks to Teachers on Psychology and to Students on Life's Ideals."

Owing to a most unfortunate error on the part of a photographer, we gave in our last issue a photograph of Sir Henry Harben, the venerable President of the Prudential Assurance Company, as being a portrait of his son, the late Mr. Henry A. Harben, Chairman of the same company. We are glad to recall the fact that Sir Henry Harben, although eighty-seven years of age, is still alive and well. We need not say that we regret very deeply the carelessness which led to the mistake, and we have to express our sincere apologies for the pain and annoyance thereby caused to Sir Henry Harben and his family.

Our Coloured Supplement.

We present our readers this week with a Special Supplement, consisting of a double-page plate in colour from a painting by that well-known French artist, M. Simont. The subject, which we think it will be admitted he has treated most effectively, is one that will no doubt recall to many minds pleasant memories of summer days spent on the river. A remarkable feature of M. Simont's work is that his studies of English life betray so little of a foreign point of view. His English men and women look so thoroughly English in features, expression, and attitudes that it is difficult to believe they



MADE TO COMMEMORATE THE CREATION OF THE KINGDOM OF MONTENEGRO: THE SHIELD PRESENTED TO KING NICHOLAS I. BY THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS IN CETTINJE.

Prince Nicholas of Montenegro's decision to raise his principality to the status of a kingdom met with no opposition—indeed, was greeted most sympathetically by the nations. The shield here illustrated was presented to the new King, in commemoration of the event, by the Diplomatic Corps of Cetinje. A figure of his Majesty, it will be seen, has prominent place upon it.

were painted by a Frenchman. The ladies reclining in the punt are of the calm, statuesque, British type of beauty; while the very dog has an air of Anglo-Saxon immobility. Perhaps it is because these traits in the

that they have been accomplished by peaceful means. In Europe we have had the new kingdoms of Bulgaria and Montenegro and the incorporation of Bosnia and Herzegovina into the Austrian Empire. Now in the East Japan has followed the example of European Powers by annexing Korea, which now becomes a colony of the Japanese Empire under the name of Cho-Sen. The Emperor of Korea, in resigning his imperial power, issued an edict to the effect that it was impossible for him to effect the necessary reforms, and he felt it the wisest course to transfer the task into the hands of Japan. He and other members of the Korean Imperial family will receive Japanese titles of nobility. The Japanese Governor-General of Korea, Viscount Terauchi, at the same time proclaimed an amnesty for prisoners whose offences had been slight, and the poor were also relieved of their unpaid taxes. It was also announced that the sum of 8,500,000 dols. would be advanced for the encouragement of education and industry in Korea, and for the assistance of hospitals and the poor. It may be hoped, therefore, that a new era of progress, if not of prosperity, has begun for Korea, which hitherto has been something of a distressful country. It cannot be said, of course, that, in this case, the annexation has been brought about entirely without bloodshed, since for some time Japanese troops have operated in Korea against the irreconcilables, of whom, it is said, some thousands have been killed. But the actual change has been made peaceably, and the people of Korea as a whole have accepted the situation with equanimity. Now that she has begun a policy of Imperial expansion, Japan has to show what she can do in developing her newly acquired territory.

The Canadians at Aldershot.

(See Illustrations.)

Although the visit of the Canadian regiment, the Queen's Own Rifles, of Toronto, is due to the individual patriotism of their Colonel, Sir Henry Pellatt, who is paying the whole expenses of the visit, it may, nevertheless, be regarded as a remarkable sign of the growth of the Imperial idea and the widespread movement towards Imperial unity. Sir Henry Pellatt's second object in bringing the regiment over was to give

his men the advantage of working with the Regular troops, a result which will, no doubt, be of mutual benefit. It very often happens that private initiative leads the way in important national movements, and Sir Henry Pellatt's splendid example will, doubtless, be the beginning of a series of similar regimental visits. It is not every Colonel, however, who can afford to spend twenty thousand pounds in transporting his regiment across the Atlantic, and it would seem that the Army authorities will have to take up and continue the work of organising similar visits if they are to be a permanent institution. Arrangements are already on foot for a return visit of a British Yeomanry regiment to Canada next year, the regiment in question being the King's Colonials, or King Edward's Horse, whose headquarters are in the Fulham Road. They are affiliated with the 8th Princess Louise's New Brunswick Hussars, and will therefore spend part of their time in Canada with this sister regiment. Such reciprocal visits will be of immense value in promoting a spirit of comradeship among the troops from different parts of the Empire.



Photo. Weeks.

THE STATE OF THE FIRST GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF SOUTH AFRICA: LORD GLADSTONE ARRIVING AT GERMISTON WITH HIS ESCORT OF TRANSVAAL MOUNTED POLICE.

The photograph illustrates Lord Gladstone's visit to Germiston to lay the foundation-stone of the new English church in that place. He is shown being received by the Mayor.

national character are so striking that M. Simont has rendered them with such fidelity.

The Japanese Annexation of Korea.

This is an epoch of annexations and new kingdoms, and the remarkable feature of most of these changes on the political map is

that they have been accomplished by peaceful means. In Europe we have had the new kingdoms of Bulgaria and Montenegro and the incorporation of Bosnia and Herzegovina into the Austrian Empire. Now in the East Japan has followed the example of European Powers by annexing Korea, which now becomes a colony of the Japanese Empire under the name of Cho-Sen. The Emperor of Korea, in resigning his imperial power, issued an edict to the effect that it was impossible for him to effect the necessary reforms, and he felt it the wisest course to transfer the task into the hands of Japan. He and other members of the Korean Imperial family will receive Japanese titles of nobility. The Japanese Governor-General of Korea, Viscount Terauchi, at the same time proclaimed an amnesty for prisoners whose offences had been slight, and the poor were also relieved of their unpaid taxes. It was also announced that the sum of 8,500,000 dols. would be advanced for the encouragement of education and industry in Korea, and for the assistance of hospitals and the poor. It may be hoped, therefore, that a new era of progress, if not of prosperity, has begun for Korea, which hitherto has been something of a distressful country. It cannot be said, of course, that, in this case, the annexation has been brought about entirely without bloodshed, since for some time Japanese troops have operated in Korea against the irreconcilables, of whom, it is said, some thousands have been killed. But the actual change has been made peaceably, and the people of Korea as a whole have accepted the situation with equanimity. Now that she has begun a policy of Imperial expansion, Japan has to show what she can do in developing her newly acquired territory.

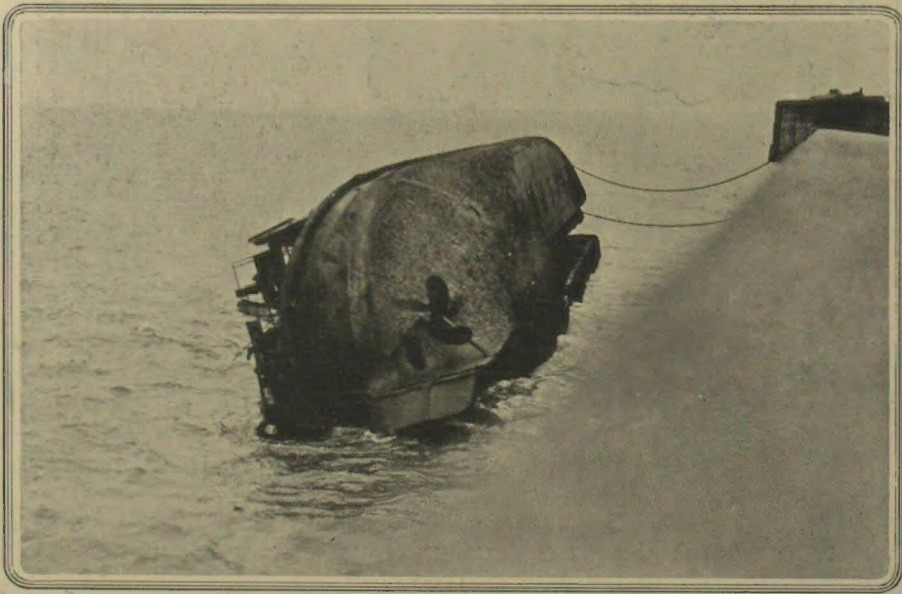


Photo. Illustrations Bureau.

A RESULT OF THE WILD WEATHER: A DREDGER TURNED TURTLE AT SEAFORTH.

The Liverpool Dock Board Dredger, "Walter Glynn," crashed against the sea-wall at Seaforth and turned turtle. Sixteen of the crew were aboard at the time. Two of them were lost.



Photo. L.E.A.

MILITANT FRANCE IN MOROCCO: CAID ACHA HABIB BAKA'S COMMAND AND THEIR FRENCH INSTRUCTORS.

The members of Calid Acha Habib Baka's Command, here shown with their French instructors, are described as the best soldiers of Maghzen.

TEA AND CONFECTIONERY FOR A DRAGON: FEEDING THE BRUTE.

PHOTOGRAPH BY CLARKE AND HYDE.

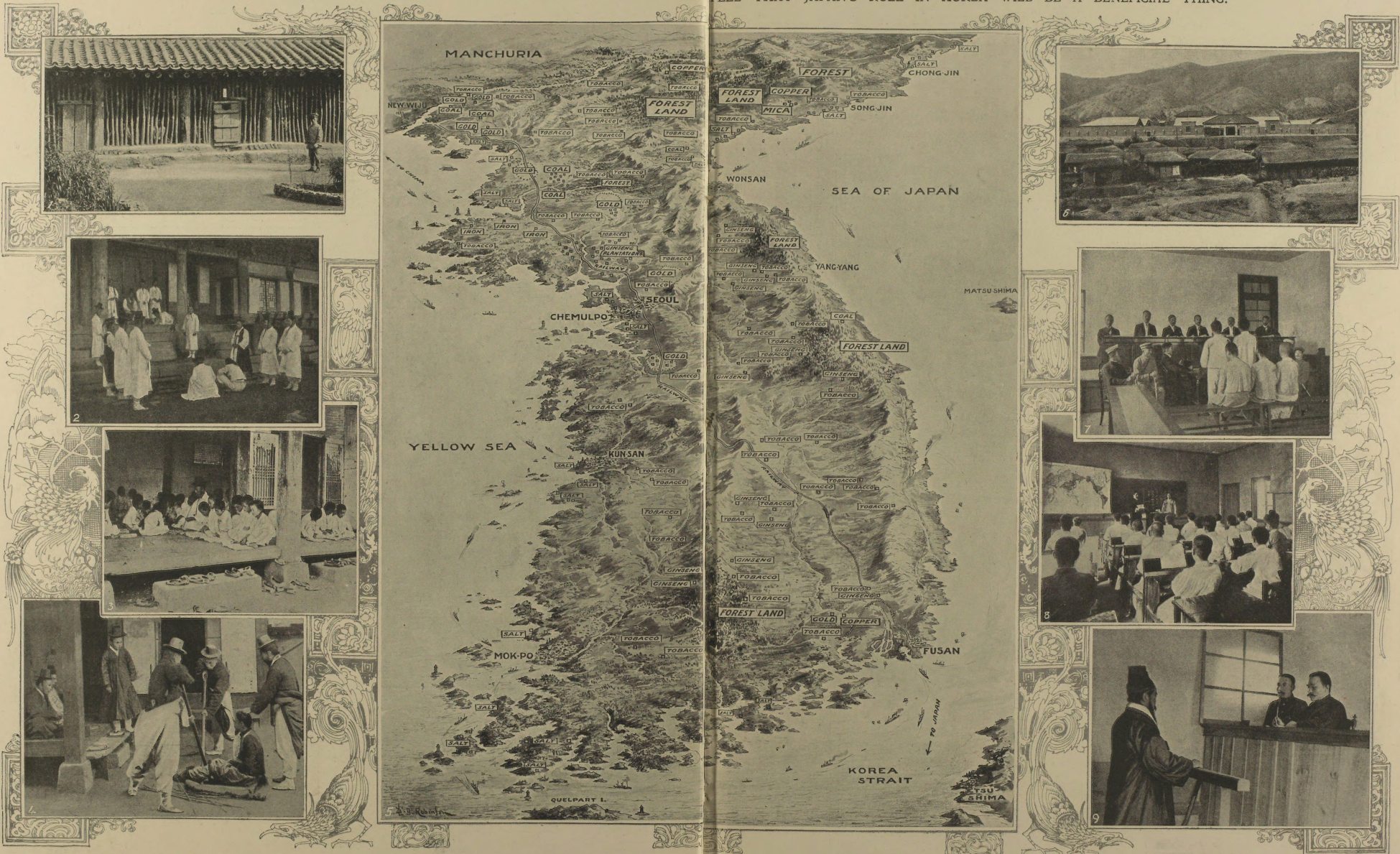


PROPITIATING THE FIRE-BREATHER: GIVING A DRAGON A MEAL.

This great dragon figures each year in "The Festival of the Dragon-boats," as celebrated by the fifteen thousand Chinese inhabitants of Los Angeles; and is prominent also during the Festival of Flowers at the same town, when it is made to "walk" again. Before it sets out, it is brought to a table, and there offered tea and confectionery. It makes its progress with the aid of men who hold its head aloft on bamboo poles and bear the forty-foot cloth, painted in dazzling colours, which forms its body.

THE RICH LAND ANNEXED BY JAPAN: THE RESOURCES OF KOREA, THE COLONY; AND ITS NEW MASTERS' INFLUENCE.

"NOT A STONE WILL BE LEFT UNTURNED TO MAKE... THE WORLD FEEL THAT JAPAN'S RULE IN KOREA WILL BE A BENEFICIAL THING."



1. THE PRIMITIVE "CAGE" FOR CRIMINALS IN OLD KOREA; A PRISON IN SEOUL THAT IS NOW DISUSED.
2. OPEN-AIR JUSTICE IN OLD KOREA; IN THE LAW COURT THE JAPANESE HAVE ABOLISHED.
3. EDUCATION IN OLD KOREA; PUPILS IN A VILLAGE SCHOOL.

Korea, which is now part of the Empire of Japan, its annexation having been formally promulgated at Tokio the other day, has been practically under Japanese rule since the signing of the Russo-Japanese Treaty of Peace in September 1905, when Russia agreed not to interfere with the measures of control Japan might take in Korea, and recognised her paramount interests in that country. Japanese influence has been prominent there since 1895, when China gave up her claims; and particularly prominent since 1904, when the Japanese guaranteed the safety of the Korean Imperial House and the independence and territorial integrity of the country, the Korean Government agreeing at the same time to follow Japanese advice with respect to improvements in administration. The new Resident-General of Korea has said:

Drawing by W. D. Robinson, from a Model in the Korean Section of the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition.

4. AN EXAMINATION, OLD STYLE; INTERROGATING A PRISONER IN AN OUT-OF-DATE KOREAN POLICE OFFICE.
5. THE RICHES OF THE LAND THAT HAS BECOME A PART OF THE EMPIRE OF JAPAN; THE NATURAL RESOURCES OF KOREA.

6. THE MODERN HYGIENIC BUILDINGS FOR CRIMINALS IN NEW KOREA; A PRISON ERECTED IN SEOUL BY THE JAPANESE.
7. JAPAN'S JUSTICE IN NEW KOREA; IN THE COURT OF APPEAL AT SEOUL, A MOST EUROPEAN AFFAIR.

protector of the annexation: "Not a stone will be left unturned to make the Koreans and the world feel that Japan's rule in Korea will be a beneficial thing for the Koreans. . . . It is the wish and command of the Japanese Emperor that every effort shall be made to make the Koreans feel that there is no humiliation, but rather a relief in annexation. The policy of Japan in administering the new portion of her Empire will be directed to the steady improvement of the conditions and the development of the resources of Korea." That the resources in question are considered, in our drawing makes clear. Our photographs show proceedings as they were in old Korea, and as they are in the new Korea that is under the rule of Japan, and is to be called, it is said, Cho Sen.

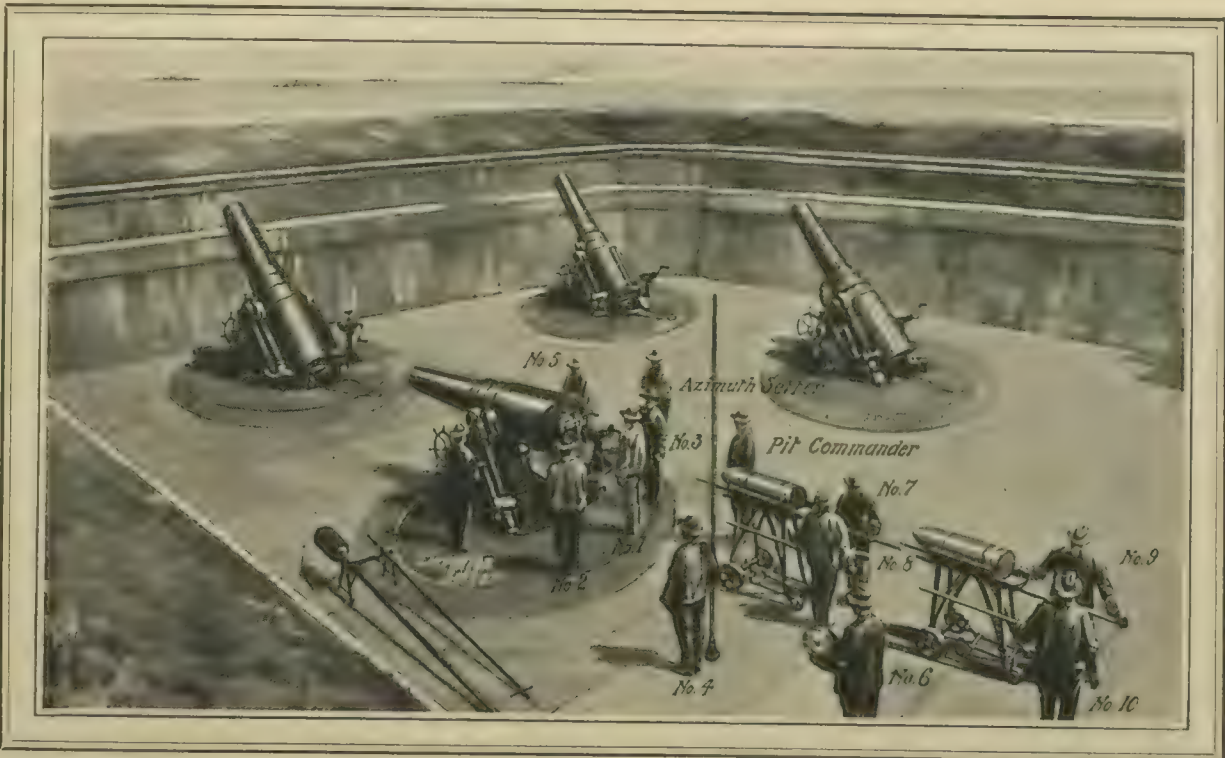
Photographs from "Recent Progress in Korea," compiled by His Imperial Majesty's Resident-General.

WARFARE BETWEEN THE FORCES OF THE LAND AND THE FORCES OF THE SEA: COAST-DEFENCE.

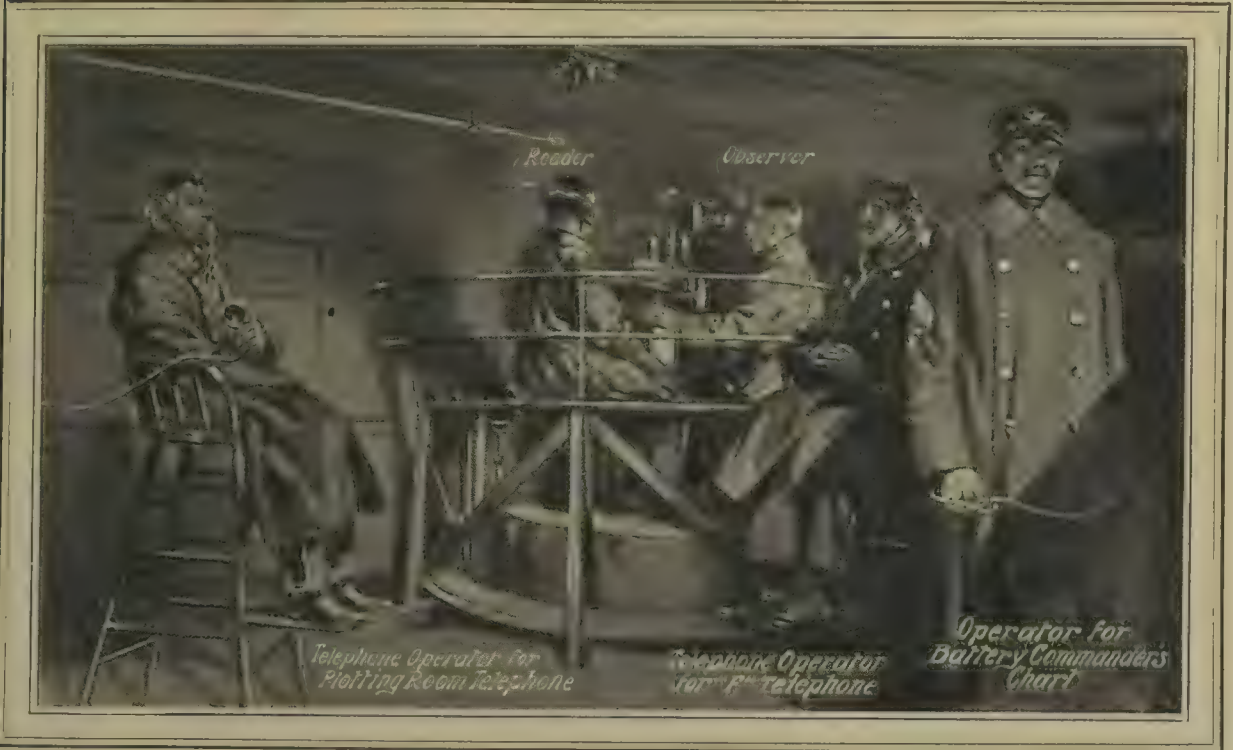
DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKKOEK FROM PHOTOGRAPHS IN "THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN," BY PERMISSION OF THAT PAPER.



A WEAPON THAT CAN BE FIRED MORE RAPIDLY THAN THE 6-IN. BARBETTE TYPE: A DISAPPEARING "RAPID-FIRE" GUN IN AN AMERICAN FORT—SHOWING THE POSITION OF THE MEN AT THE COMMAND, "LOAD."



WEAPONS DESIGNED TO ATTACK THE MOST VULNERABLE PART OF A WAR-SHIP, THE DECK: ONE OF THE PITS OF A 12-IN. MORTAR BATTERY, SHOWING THE POSITION OF THE MEN AT THE COMMAND, "POSTS."



THE EYES AND THE NERVES OF THE COAST-DEFENCE SYSTEM: IN A RANGE-FINDING ROOM, SHOWING THE OBSERVER AT WORK AND THE TELEPHONE IN USE.



IN THE PLOTTING-ROOM: FINDING THE "PREDICTED RANGE," WHICH IS SENT TO THE GUNS OF THE BATTERY, TOGETHER WITH THE "PREDICTED TIME."

With Borkum and its forts so much in the air, it is interesting to note in some detail one of the methods of coast-defence—that favoured for certain positions by the United States. With particular regard to our illustrations, we may give the following facts: It has been found that the type of disappearing gun shown in the first picture is a rapid-fire gun, that it can be fired more rapidly than the 6-inch barbette type. On several occasions, this weapon has scored a hundred per cent. of hits at a range of six thousand yards. In time of war, these guns would be directed against the side-armour and turrets of the enemy's war-ships. The 12-inch mortars, designed to attack the deck, the most vulnerable part of a vessel, have an extreme range of twelve thousand yards, and are fired sixteen at a time. Each is loaded with a thousand-pound shell filled with about 100 lb. of high explosive, which detonates on striking.

THE WAR-MACHINE: PLOTTING THE DESTRUCTION OF THE ENEMY'S VESSELS.

DRAWN BY P. W. KOEKKOEK FROM A DIAGRAM IN "THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN," BY PERMISSION OF THAT PAPER.



A MODERN METHOD OF COAST-DEFENCE: THE ARRANGEMENT OF AN UP-TO-DATE BATTERY.

Again, we deal with a method of coast-defence adopted in the United States. The leading war-vessel of the enemy having been sighted, its position is found by observing the angles the ship makes at two observing stations, B 1 and B 2, situated at the end of a common base line of known length. These angles are telephoned to the plotting-room, where the position of the ship is found. From the plotting-room the proper elevation, etc., is telephoned to the gun. All the fire-control instruments and stations are located at obscure places in the fort reservation, and are amply protected by parapets of earth and concrete. They are connected with each

other by telephone, telautograph, or speaking-tube, laid underground, as a protection from gun-fire. The range-finder may be called the eye of the system, the telephone and the telautograph its nerves. The hitting-power of a battery depends absolutely upon its range-finder. In the plotting-room, specially trained men determine, from data received by telephone from the range-finders, the course of a target and its predicted position. This "predicted range" is sent to the guns of a battery, and by the ring of a bell the "predicted time" is announced, and the gunner fires by an electric pistol device. Fuller details will be found elsewhere in this Number.

LITERATURE



MR. FRANK T. BULLEN.
Whose new Story of Adventure,
"Fighting the Icebergs," is to be
published by Messrs. Nisbet.

Photograph by Lutwitt and Fry.

"Mountain Adventures at Home and Abroad."

Not only mountaineers, who, like all sportsmen, love

to fight their battles over again in reading about others fought on the same ground, but many creeping folk, who tempt not the laws of gravitation, will derive keen enjoyment from "Mountain Adventures at Home and Abroad" (Methuen), a new book by that well-known climber, Mr. George D. Abraham, author of "The Complete Mountaineer." The new volume is not of a technical character, though it gives, incidentally, much valuable information as to climbing methods: it is rather anecdotal and descriptive, and it contains enough thrills to satisfy the most ravenous appetite. There are vivid accounts of terrible accidents, and many equally exciting escapes. Yet the author lays stress upon the fact that the gathering together of a number of such occurrences may tend to give an exaggerated idea of the dangers of mountaineering. "The man who only visits the Playground of Europe for a few weeks each year, and tackles the great peaks under watchful, professional care, though truly delightful be his lot, may have a somewhat uneventful career. To such, narrow escapes may be practically unknown." That is not the type of climber, however, whose adventures are recorded here: they are those mainly of the expert pioneer who undertakes the most difficult and hazardous ascents. Many famous climbers figure in these pages, one of the most interesting chapters being that dealing with the exploits of Owen Glynne Jones, who at last lost his life, with four others out of a party of five, on the Dent Blanche in the Alps. Climbs in the Lake District, Wales, and Scotland provide equally thrilling adventures

The Cloister and the Hearth - Charles Reade.



LITERATURE



MR. WARD MUIR.
Whose new Novel, "The Amazing Mutes," has just been published by Messrs. Stanley Paul.

Camera Portrait by E. O. Hop & Co.

organisation might with advantage borrow from Ireland—as fox - preserver, puppy - walker, and peace-maker, the author has intimate acquaintance, not only with actual sport, but with the numerous details which the proper management of a country involves, summer and winter alike. It is his intimacy with such matters

that lends weight to his dicta and engages our attention; but he displays qualities other than those of the agreeable mentor; he shows the keen observation of the naturalist, a shrewd and discriminating knowledge of men and their foibles, kindly and gentle humour; moreover, he is master of a literary style at once lucid and graceful, which raises his work far above the ordinary level of works on hunting, and sets it apart. Commander Forbes' knowledge of the hunting countries on the other side of St. George's Channel embraces wonderful variety, from pastures of Meath to the hill tracks hunted by packs essentially Irish in organisation and method, but "sporting" in the fullest sense of the word. In his occasional descriptive moments he gives us glimpses of the Irish peasantry and their attitude towards the chase which awaken cravings for more; but those cravings are awakened by the whole book. It was a happy thought to illustrate the work with a selection of John Leech's famous drawings, for these harmonise curiously with its tone. The Marquess of Waterford furnishes a brief but pithy introduction to a book which must appeal with peculiar force to all hunting men, stimulating thought while it entertains.



THE WOOING OF THE ICE-MAIDEN: CLIMBERS MAKING THE ASCENT OF THE JUNGFAU.

The climbers are "threading a way through the Séracs below the Bergli Hut." . . . "The loss of two brothers who ventured on the crevassed glacier below the Bergli Hut without guides seems but as yesterday. . . . One of the brothers disappeared suddenly through an unsuspected snow-bridge. . . . A few hours later the party from the Jungfrau saw the traces in the trampled snow, and attempted the rescue. Lifeless bodies were their only reward."

precipices—are probably unparalleled. His literary style, too, is delightful: rich in humour, but at the same time full of reverence for Nature's beauty and grandeur, and imbued with the spiritual exaltation that comes of close communion with the heights. Of the moral effect of mountaineering, he writes: "These are the times when a man knows himself: he is tried in the furnace; let us hope he be not found wanting. Self must sink its assertiveness for the common weal of the party. . . . Men who have worked together under such conditions know the worth of those priceless mountain friendships

THE LURE OF THE HIGH PEAKS: "MOUNTAIN ADVENTURES AT HOME AND ABROAD."

Our Illustrations on this page are reproduced, by kind permission of the Publishers, Messrs. Methuen, from the new and thrilling book by that well-known climber, Mr. George D. Abraham, entitled "Mountain Adventures at Home and Abroad."

formed and ripened in the hour of danger. What climber would forfeit his recollection of those glorious struggles, or not long to fight them o'er again?"

"Hounds, Gentlemen, Please!" We cannot recall, in the large literature of fox-hunting, a book quite like "Hounds, Gentlemen, Please!" by Commander Forbes, R.N. (Hodder and Stoughton), a delightful collection of essays on various topics connected with the chase. A few of the chapters, like that which lends the book its appropriate title, are frankly but genially didactic: some treat of questions of importance in modern hunting economy, as "Short Masterships and their Causes"; some combine utility with interest, as in the chapter on "Our Puppies"; some deal with the poetic side of sport, some with its history, and others with "Fox-hunting Types." The author has enjoyed long experience with hounds in the field, more especially in Ireland, and, as a pillar of the chase, has rendered those services to sport which Masters of Foxhounds alone can appraise at their full value. As "district manager"—an office which English hunting



A PEAK COMPARED WITH WHICH THE MATTERHORN IS AN EASY STROLL: THE TOP OF THE AIGUILLE DE GRÉPON, THE MOST DIFFICULT CLIMB IN THE WORLD.

"The Chamonix Aiguilles, those spiry-shaped peaks which cluster around the snowy flanks of Mont Blanc, provide the most difficult and dangerous ascents not only in the Alps, but it might almost be said in the whole world. Of these the Aiguille du Dru and the Grépon are the hardest nuts to crack, and, by comparison, the Matterhorn under normal conditions may almost be considered an easy stroll."



THE MOST DIFFICULT PART OF "THE MOST DIFFICULT ROCK PEAK IN THE WORLD": THE MUMMERY CRACK ON THE AIGUILLE DE GRÉPON.

"This, the most trying problem on 'the most difficult rock peak in the world,' is famous among all 'crack climbers.' The real difficulties lie in the 20-foot section where the climber is seen, and on the traverse to the foot of the crack at a rather lower level." It may be mentioned that the late Mr. A. E. Mummery, the famous mountaineer, climbed 21,000 feet on Nanga Parbat in the Himalayas, in 1895.

A PROPHET OF WAR?—THE WATERS THAT HAVE REDDENED.

PHOTOGRAPHS SPECIALLY TAKEN FOR "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" BY KRENN.



RUDDY FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE FRANCO-GERMAN WAR: THE LAKE OF BLOOD, WHICH HAS TURNED RED AGAIN, AND SO SHOWS, IT IS SAID, THAT A GREAT WAR IS IMMINENT.

Visitors to the neighbourhood of Lucerne have recently had the opportunity of seeing a curious phenomenon. Not far from Lucerne there is a small lake which is called the Lake of Blood, because, at long intervals, it assumes a deep-red colour. The red hue has now again appeared in the water for the first time for forty years. According to the local peasantry, the phenomenon forebodes a great war, for the last time it occurred was just before the Franco-German War of 1870 and 1871. The red colour is due to a small Alpine plant of that hue growing all over the bed of the lake.

At the Sign



The Bishop of Exeter was attacked by the mob and dragged from the north door of

THE REV. W. H. HUTTON,

Whose new Book on the subject of Thomas à Becket is announced by Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons.

ANDREW LANG ON MR. PODMORE, AND ALIENS IN AMERICA.

THE melancholy news of the singular death of Mr. F. Podmore has just reached me without any explanation of the circumstances. Apart from his official duties, Mr. Podmore was best known to readers as the author of various books on topics connected with spiritualism. He worked with Mr. Edmund Gurney and Mr. Frederic Myers, many years ago, at the great collection named "Phantasms of the Living," which were usually phantasms of the dying. These appearances were regarded as effects produced on one human mind, or, in some cases, on several human minds, by some unknown action of another living human mind at a distance.

The word "telepathy" was coined for these processes, and, if I understood Mr. Podmore, he thought that the processes were physical: something analogous to the movements of matter which are made use of in wireless telegraphy. About that, in these human instances, we really know nothing; however, the most rationalistic of rationalists could scarcely dismiss Mr. Podmore's view (if I represent it correctly) as "superstitious."

In general, he threw cold water on daring theories and experiments; he did not believe in marvellous movements of untouched objects, such as are often reported. I do not know that I believe in them, but Mr. Podmore's favourite way of discrediting reports was to say that they were made so long after the events that the memories of witnesses were confused in the course of time.

It was my business to examine the dates of evidence, and to hunt in many queer places, old diaries, back numbers of country newspapers, ballads and news-letters of the time of Charles II., and the contemporary manuscript records of trials, at home or abroad. Certainly I was apt to find accounts quite fresh and of the dates of the events reported, for minute historical research was not the forte of Mr. Podmore. But nothing came of the discussions, for even when I could produce testimony contemporary with the occurrences and given by educated persons on oath, in a court of justice, it was easy to say that the marvels had been produced by trickery. Perhaps they were; who knows? At all events, no mortal could confute the charge, though in many cases one could not see how the tricks were done.

Belief seems to depend a good deal on taste and fancy. I could believe in the disturbances at the house of John Wesley's father, and Mr. Podmore (if I understood him) could believe, more or less, in messages from the dead, delivered through a paid American female medium.

The Wesleys were such an astonishingly interesting family, all of them good and clever, some of them even persons of genius, that it comes easier to me to believe in them than in a rather illiterate Yankee professional, a middle-class Witch of Endor.

Strange aliens are they whom the Americans are trying to educate into American citizens. Miss Myra Kelly, in "Little Aliens" (Longmans), tells many curious and touching tales of small Hebrew immigrants from Slavonic countries, and of the methods employed in their education. The kind of English which they talk is about as like our native speech



of St. Paul's

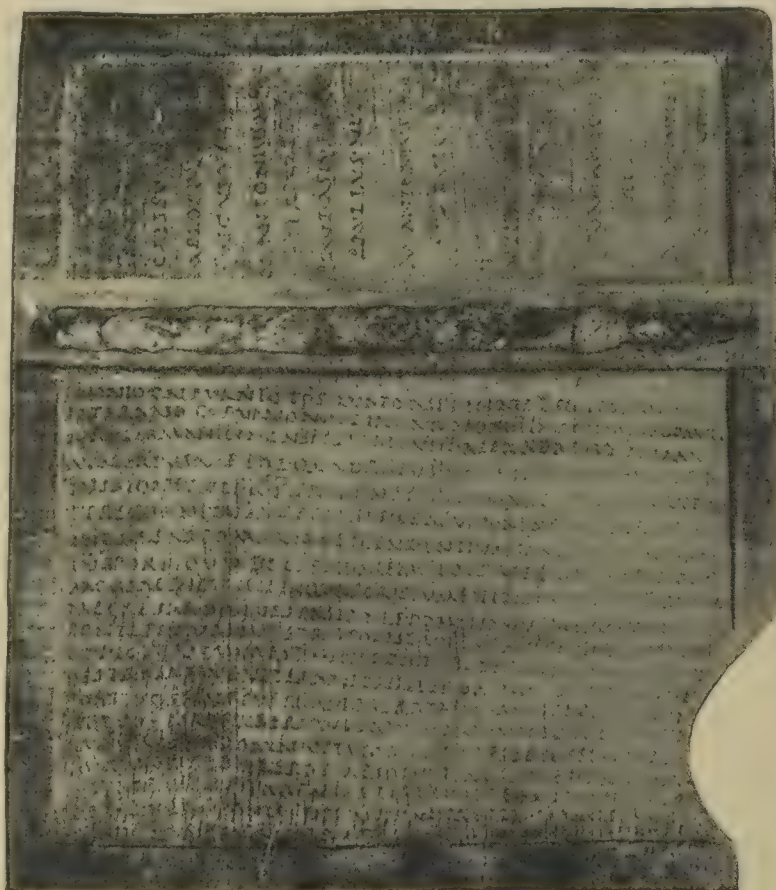
old St. Paul's to Cheapside, where he was proclaimed a traitor and beheaded. 1327.



LADY DOROTHY NEVILL,

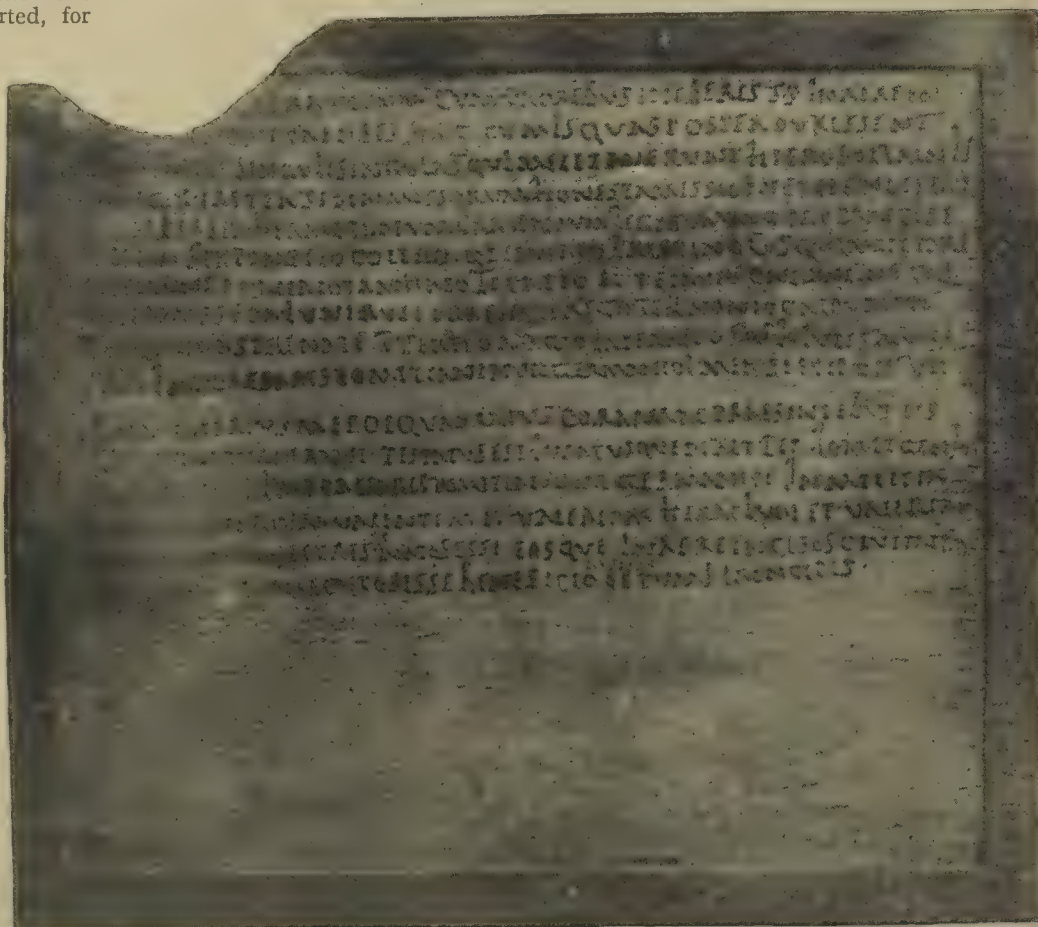
Whose new Volume of Reminiscences, "Under Five Reigns," is to be published by Messrs. Methuen.

as the "pidgin" patter of Australian blacks who live near stations of the whites. It looks very adaptable into American slang: soon our untaught novelists will be borrowing snatches of it. The best



THE FIRST CONTEMPORARY RECORD OF A ROMAN SOLDIER WHO TOOK PART IN THE SIEGE OF JERUSALEM: AN INSCRIBED PANEL FOUND AT PHILADELPHIA IN UPPER EGYPT.

The inscription on the two sides of the panel is a duplicate of an edict of the Emperor Domitian, registering the discharge of a Roman veteran named M. Valerius Quadratus. This is the first authentic contemporary record of a soldier actually engaged in the siege of Jerusalem by Vespasian's army under Titus, and mentioning the city by name. It is thus important as confirming the statements of historians, and also as one of the finest specimens of Roman caligraphy yet found.



TREASURED BY A ROMAN VETERAN AS A CERTIFICATE OF HIS SERVICE AND OF THE CIVIC RIGHTS GRANTED TO HIS CHILDREN: THE OTHER SIDE OF THE PANEL.

The panel was found in the ruins of the house of Quadratus, where he doubtless treasured it just as framed certificates of service are treasured nowadays. The copy of the edict on the panel is dated at Alexandria on July 2, 94 A.D. One very interesting point is the statement in it that the soldier's three children born during his military service, when he could not legally be married, were accorded the rights of Roman citizenship as though they had been legitimate.

tale, as a tale, deals with a small Russian prince, kidnapped by a Jewess, and running wild in the slums of New York, where he is the terror of the little Semites. His recognition turns on his possession of a gold chain and a jewel-set miniature; circumstances not very probable.

Here is a little-known version of—

BY YON BONNIE BANKS

By yon bonnie banks and by yon bonnie braes,
Where the sun shines sae bright and sae clearly,
Where I and my true love weie ever wont to gae
On the bonnie bonnie braes o' Binnorie.

Oh, ye'll tak the high road, etc.

Wi' his bonnie laced shoon and his buckles sae clear,
And the plaid on his shouther hung fairly,
Ae blink o' his e'e wad banish a' care
Sae bonnie was the look o' Prince Charlie.

As lang as I live, and as lang as I breathe,
I'll sing o' his praises sae clearly,
Though my true love was slain by the arrows o' death,
And Flora laments for Prince Charlie.

The thistle will bloom and the King hae his ain,
And true lovers meet in the gloamin',
But I and my true love will never meet again
By the bonnie, bonnie braes o' Binnorie.

A NEWLY FOUND RECORD OF THE SIEGE OF JERUSALEM BY TITUS.

THE two photogravures reproduced on this page represent a newly discovered contemporary record of the services of a veteran of the old Roman Army in Syria, whose career as therein summarised is of great interest, because he took part in the celebrated siege of Jerusalem under Titus. Several other memorials to officers and soldiers who took part in the Jewish campaign have been discovered, but this is the first one which mentions the

holy Hebrew city itself. The inscription is preserved upon both sides of a wooden panel which was found recently amid the ruins of an Egypto-Roman house in the Fayoum, in Upper Egypt. It is the "military diploma," or honourable discharge of a legionary, after the warrior had fulfilled his complete period of service, and, in this instance, grants especial privileges to the veteran and his family because of his prowess at the siege of "Hierosolyma." The owner's name was M. Valerius Quadratus, and he served in the famous Tenth Fretensis Legion, which we know from the classic historians took such a prominent part in the Palestine war and subsequent garrisoning of the country. The inscription upon the panel is a certified copy of the decree of honourable dismissal from the ranks, which was engraved upon two plates of bronze, one of which was placed in the proper depository for such documents in Rome and the other in the custody of the Governor of Egypt at Alexandria. Valerius Quadratus, desiring to have a duplicate of this eulogistic certificate because of the honourable mention of his career and because of the legal privileges it accorded to him and his children, had this newly found copy made and its accuracy guaranteed by nine witnesses. The photogravures of the two sides of the panel, which we reproduce, are taken from the "Bulletin de la Société Archéologique d'Alexandrie," and were furnished by the courtesy of the editor, Dr. Breccia, who is also the curator of the Archæological Museum of that city.



"When the Boiseless Air in Perfumed Chalice Lies": A Summer Afternoon on the River.

*"The Summer, the divinest Summer burns,
The skies are bright with azure and with gold;"*

*The mavis and the nightingale, by turns,
Amid the woods a soft enchantment hold."*—SOTHERBY.

FROM THE PAINTING BY J. SIMONT.

SALTING THE MINE! MAKING AND AGEING "GENUINE ANTIQUES."

DRAWINGS BY FRITZ KOCH-GOTHA.



1. GETTING READY FOR THE TOURIST SEASON: "INNOCENT" PEASANTS BURYING NEW CANNON AND OTHER WEAPONS THAT THEY MAY RUST, AND SO REACH A STATE IN WHICH THEY CAN BE SOLD AS RELICS OF OLD WARS.
3. SALTING THE MINE: BURYING A HEAD OF MINERVA, IN READINESS FOR THE COMING OF THE AMATEUR ARCHÆOLOGISTS.
6. SHOOTING WORM-HOLES IN AN "ANTIQUÉ": MANUFACTURING A "GENUINE OLD GERMAN WARDROBE."

2. ASSISTING THE TWENTIETH-CENTURY MAKER OF "OLD" CHAIRS: A CABMAN REMOVING "GENUINE OLD FLORENTINE VELVET" FROM THE SEATS OF HIS CAB.
5. SALT FROM THE MINE: THE HARD-WORKING PEASANTS DIG UP AN "ANTIQUÉ" HEAD OF MINERVA JUST AS THE TOURISTS HAPPEN TO BE ON THE SPOT.
7. GRANDFATHER ALMOST WEEPS AT THE IDEA OF PARTING WITH HIS WARDROBE, WHICH WAS "MY FATHER'S, MY GRANDFATHER'S, AND MY GREAT-GRANDFATHER'S BEFORE ME."

The amateur archæologist is well known to the "innocent" peasant of most countries, and many are the "genuine antiques" made for his benefit. The chief difficulty is to give the "finds" the appearance of age. Some "antiques" are buried for two or three years that the earth may give them many years. For "old" furniture, old wood may be used after having been "treated": worm-holes may contain shots at the bottom of them; the fine "old Florentine velvet" of the chairs may have been but a month or two before the soiled, worn covering of a fiacre. The patina on coins "of the period of Alexander the Great" may have come into being while the coins were being partially digested by geese. Before this method came into use, coins were made old by being worn for some months tied to the soles of the boots.

BRISTLING WITH GUNS: AN OIL-FUEL BATTLE-SHIP OF THE FUTURE FIRING ON A CIRCLE OF THE ENEMY'S VESSELS.

DRAWN BY CHARLES DE LACY.

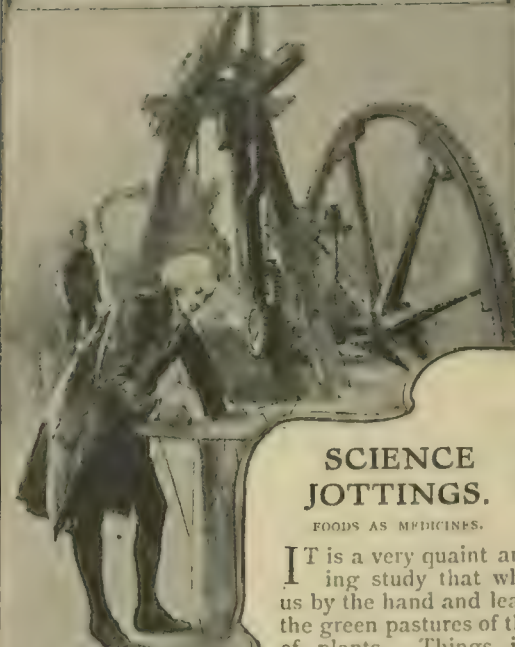


A FUNNELLESS "CLEAR DECK" BATTLE-SHIP FIRING BIG GUNS ON ALL SIDES AT ONCE: HOW A GAS-ENGINE-DRIVEN WAR-VESSEL WOULD WORK IN TIME OF BATTLE.

As we noted in our last issue, it is again suggested that the war-vessels of the not very distant future will be driven by gas-engines; that is to say, with the aid of oil fuel. The proposed method presents a number of advantages over that now in use. Not the least of these is that funnels would be abolished and that, so, the deck would be clear save for a mast for signals, "wireless," and fire-control. Thus the big guns would have a far greater range of movement than they have now. The battle-ship here shown (which, as we have already indicated, is a prediction not an actuality) has a clear deck, and mounts sixteen 13.5-inch guns, twenty 9-inch guns, and twelve 4.7-inch guns. She has a broadside of twelve big guns, another broadside of ten 9-inch guns; and another, if required, of six 4.7 guns. She is armoured all over, including the deck. No men are exposed during action; she has great speed; she is smokeless; her complement is greater than that of the vessels of 1910; there is a considerable increase of armament. A clear deck would be a great asset; it would allow free movement of many big guns in the manner mentioned; and it

must be remembered that every structure on a war-vessel's deck becomes a positive danger in warfare. A shot or shell striking any obstruction that resists it produces additional destructive power in the form of myriads of splinters, which would make life impossible on the upper deck of a war-vessel in a modern engagement. It has been said, no doubt with truth, that the gas-engine-driven battle-ship will not be with us yet: the first experiments will be with smaller vessels. That it will come, most seem to agree. Messrs. Vickers, Sons, and Maxim, for instance, have already constructed, at their works at Barrow-in-Furness, internal-combustion engines developing forty-thousand I.H.P., and their experts have been engaged on the subject for three or four years past. For the information that enabled us to make this drawing we are much indebted to that famous firm and to the well-known engineer, Mr. McKechnie. For the sake of effect, and to show the all-round big-gun fire, our Artist has placed the vessels surrounding the gas-engine-driven battle-ship much nearer to her than they would be in war. These vessels are of existing types.

SCIENCE



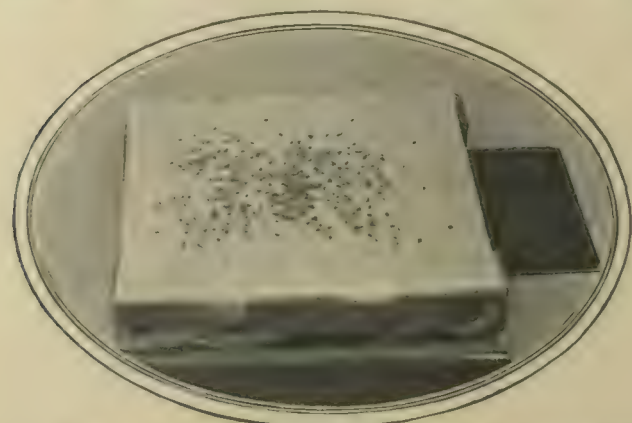
JAMES WATT 1736-1819.

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

FOODS AS MEDICINES.

IT is a very quaint and charming study that which takes us by the hand and leads us into the green pastures of the folklore of plants. Things interesting and things instructive are found on every hand, and the wisdom of ancient and mediæval science is distilled forth from every page devoted to the history of plant-fare regarded from a medicinal point of view. The herb-garden, vestiges whereof are met with in odd places where the savour of the old life of three hundred years ago lingers still, was a repository of rare and wondrous samples whose power of curing fevers and rheums and flushings, and all the other troubles afflicting mankind, was never questioned. Possets and brews, decoctions and waters were all made from the herbs of the garden and the field, and it was not only a lively faith in their efficacy which made them successful as means of cure; for very powerful principles lie stored up in plant-cells, ranging from the grateful lavender to the virulent atropin, digitalin, and all the rest of the poisonous tribe which the later medicine has subdued and harnessed in the service of suffering folks.

Friar Laurence, when he speaks of the "mickle grace" that lies enshrined in herbs, reflects the spirit of his time in respect of the position which plants would hold in the *materia medica* of olden days. The apothecary of bygone epochs was largely a dealer in herbs. He did meddle with the mineral world, and arsenic, mercury, and other substances were known to him as things of medicinal value. But the herbs came first in rank of importance. I see herbalists' shops here and there in big cities still. They



FALLEN ON GOOD GROUND—FOR TESTING THE CALIGRAPHY OF THEIR RADICLES: SEEDS SOWN ON CANVAS STRETCHED ACROSS A FRAME ABOVE A PLATE OF SMOKED GLASS.

have their *clientèle*, who partake of sarsaparilla and other beverages as summer drinks and "blood-purifiers." I remember one member of the fraternity long years ago, who attracted public attention by denouncing doctors as murderers, and by exhibiting coloured cartoons illustrating the nefarious practice of blood-letting, a mode of cure, by the way, which had become obsolete long, long before. The medical botanist is still with us, and, I suppose, occasionally cures some of his patients after the regular faculty has failed; for this is a not infrequent occurrence, and I believe is explained largely on the principle of letting well alone.

The other side to the herbal question is that which suggests the view that many of the plants we eat really represent agents of medicinal value. I am not sure that we appreciate this fact as it should be realised. Most of us swallow things by faith, use, and wont, and not according to knowledge of what we should eat, and hence arise the many groanings and lamentations over disordered interiors. Not that we know all about the medicinal action of plants consumed as food. On the contrary, it is a topic this, which can bear much research and exploitation. Take the case of asparagus—which, by the way, is a lily as regards its botanical standing. It grows wild in Essex and Suffolk. It contains an active principle called, of course, asparagin. Now I cannot find two doctors who agree regarding the action of asparagin on the body. It is generally said to be a kidney-stimulant, and also the plant is held to exercise a soothing influence on the heart. I read that in Russia asparagus is taken to arrest bleeding. One may have one's doubts regarding the popular idea regarding its renal action; but the French doctors have a syrup of the plant they give for rheumatism, and I

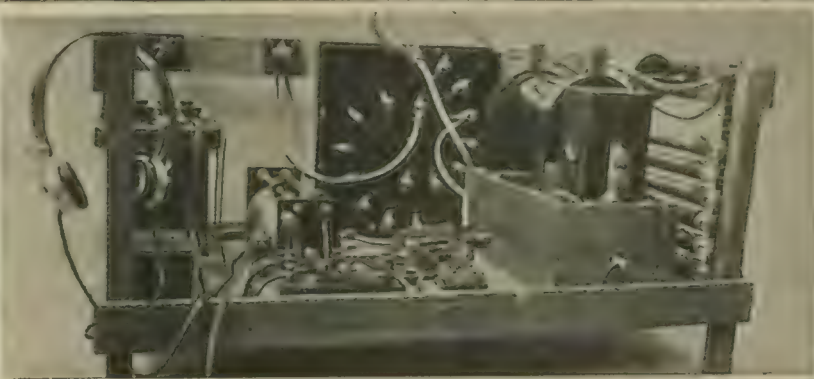


Photo. Bolak.

AIR-MESSAGES FOR AIR-SHIPS: A NEW APPARATUS FOR AERIAL WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

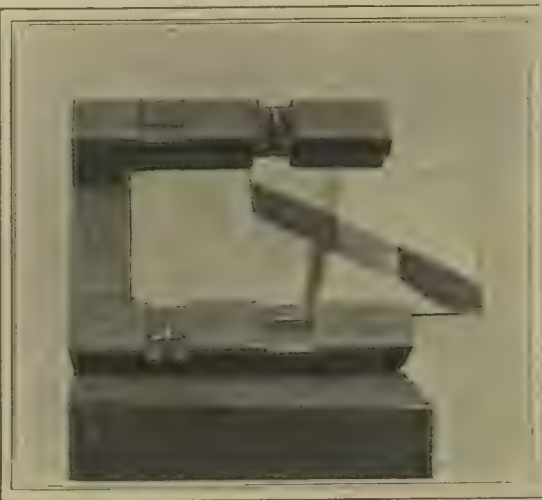
This apparatus is of particular interest at the present time, as a wireless installation is just being fitted on the dirigible "America," which is to cross from New York to London in charge of Messrs. Wellmann and Vanimann. The apparatus will be placed in the life-boat that swings from the dirigible.

believe that at Aix-les-Bains rheumatics are ordered to partake of the vegetable.

Come now to the homely onion. Here, for once, is a much underrated vegetable. Again we



SIGNS OF A FIERY DISPOSITION?—SPECIMENS OF THE WRITING OF MUSTARD SEEDLINGS.



A NEW USE FOR A PHOTOGRAPH PRINTING-FRAME: SMOKED GLASS TO RECORD MOVEMENTS OF SEEDLINGS.

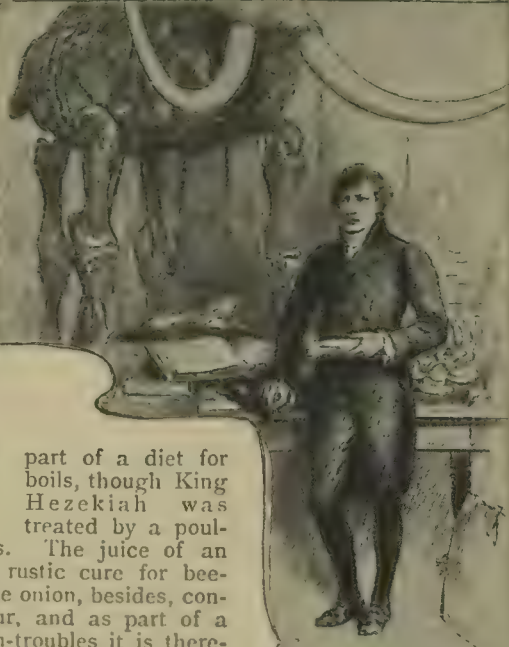


THE LANGUAGE OF PLANTS REDUCED TO WRITING, AND DEMANDING A NEW SCIENCE OF BOTANICAL PHILOLOGY: A HOLOGRAPH INDITED BY CRESS SEEDLINGS.

PHOTOGRAPHS SUPPLIED BY S. LEONARD BASTIN.

have a gentle lily before us of esculent type. Fastidious people despise the onion, but they will enjoy a sister plant, garlic, in their salad. The onion is commended to be taken at night, boiled or stewed, for sleeplessness. It is prescribed as

NATURAL HISTORY



GEORGES CUVIER 1769-1852

part of a diet for boils, though King Hezekiah was treated by a poultice of figs. The juice of an onion is a rustic cure for bee-stings. The onion, besides, contains sulphur, and as part of a diet in skin-troubles it is therefore commendable. As for leeks, they are akin to the onion in medicinal character. I do not know that when in Wales I ever marked a strong devotion to the emblem of St. David's Day.

One Sir Anthony Ashley brought the cabbage to England, and I have read that the plant-effigy is sculptured on his tomb in Wimborne Minster. The cabbage came from Cadiz. Sir Anthony seems to have been a bit of a snapper-up of considerable trifles, and so, perhaps, says Dr. Fernie in his "Herbal Simples," arose the phrase "to cabbage," applied to a tailor's sharp practice of putting less cloth into a coat than was bargained for. All the cabbage and cress tribe are antiscorbutic plants. They supply the body with appropriate minerals, especially potash, and so prevent scurvy attacking us. The housewife's weekly vegetable-bill is therefore highly medicinal in parts. It is more: it is hygienic, because it prevents, which is better far than to cure disease.

The lettuce contains opium, but it is lettuce-opium and not that of the drowsy poppy. The opium is contained in the same juice which, in the indiarubber plant, gives us the valuable product. Curious to reflect how great industries hang on the latex or milky juice of a plant! The name lettuce indeed, is derived from the Latin *lac*, *lactis*. As for oranges and lemons, these fruits are also scurvy-preventers but one Professor maintains that fresh lemon-juice



FIRST ATTEMPTS AT VEGETABLE POTHOOKS AND HANGERS: SEEDLING ROOTS SPROUTING THROUGH CANVAS AND WRITING ON THE SMOKED GLASS BENEATH.

taken daily will prolong life. Is this an old form of the acid or sour-milk treatment of the egregious bacilli which by crowding in our digestive system are believed to shorten the span of existence? ANDREW WILSON.

HOW SEEDLINGS WRITE: AN EXPERIMENT SHOWING THE MOVEMENT OF PLANT-ROOTS.

ONE is so accustomed to think of the plant as passive that it comes as a surprise to learn that throughout the vegetable world there is a very considerable amount of movement. As a matter of fact, every leaf on the tree, as long as it continues to grow at all, is constantly changing its position, not merely in response to the stimulus of light, but also owing to an inherent tendency which induces perpetual motion. The underground organs of the plant move to an even more remarkable degree, as may be shown in a very curious manner, which is illustrated here. Seeds of various species are sown on canvas stretched across a frame, and their germination is hastened by warmth and moisture. The roots of the baby plants thrust their way down through the holes in the canvas, and underneath it a sheet of smoked glass is placed in the way of their growth. On the surface thus presented the growing roots trace the story of their life, leaving behind a permanent record of all the twists and turns which they take. It is curious that the roots of different kinds of plants "write" in a very distinctive manner, which holds good in the case of all plants of that particular species. Whilst we do not know very much about this habit, there is little doubt that the constant alteration in the direction of growth enables the radicle to grow round any obstacles which may be in the way.

THIEVING AN HONOURABLE PROFESSION : DEDICATING A CHILD TO CRIME.

DRAWN BY R. CATON WOODVILLE.



"Be a Thief! Be a Thief! Be a Thief!"

A ZAKHA KHEL WOMAN WISHING THAT HER BOY MAY BECOME A CUNNING THIEF,
AND HOLDING HIM IN A "BURGLARS' HOLE."

Mr. Caton Woodville illustrates a remarkable custom described by Mr. John Foster Fraser in "Quaint Subjects of the King." Mr. Fraser writes of it: "A year or two ago the British troops went forth to punish the Zakha Khel Afridis, a tribe who inhabit the country south of the Khyber Pass. That was because they trespassed into adjoining territory and stole the property of the neighbouring tribes. In our eyes they were nothing but a lot of common thieves, but in their own eyes thieving is an honourable calling. A young woman of the Zakha Khel will not look at a young man who would like to become her husband unless he is proficient in the art. The dearest wish of a mother is that her little boy may become a cunning thief. . . . Every child is consecrated, as it were, at its birth to crime. A hole is made in the wall similar to that made by a burglar, and the mother passes the infant backwards and forwards through the hole, singing in its ear. 'Be a thief! Be a thief! Be a thief!'"



AN EGYPTIAN "PATRIOT" EXPOUNDS.

BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL.

IV.—THE INCORRUPTIBILITY OF EGYPTIAN PATRIOTS.

[Hasan Efendi, student in the School of Law at Cairo, holds forth in a coffee-house to a friend from the country. The month is April 1910.]

THOU sayest, O my brother, that the fellâhin prefer an honest, stupid person in the seat of power to one clever and unscrupulous, and for that reason wish the English to remain. The view is new to me. Let me consider! We patriots are clever, it is true; but are we unscrupulous, are we anything but—
No; to think so is to misjudge us cruelly. Thy friends in the villages have been deceived. They have heard the English spread abroad concerning us, saying that our sole aim is to get hold of our dear country's wealth. The country's wealth is ours, not theirs, by nature; but to obtain possession of it is the least of our desires. Believe me, O beloved, we are quite disinterested. We covet nothing but the welfare of the Children of the Nile. We ask nothing for ourselves, no wealth, no honours, if we may but see our darling country cleansed of heathen tyrants.

There is no end to the untruths those liars fabricate. It is they who are unscrupulous, if ever men were. They pretend that we Egyptians are by race deceitful, that we deal always stealthily. They call us cowards. Cowards! We have shown that we are brave enough. Mere villagers of our race put fear on their professional braves at Denshawai; so that one of their courageous heroes fled of fright! And on that great day last year,

Law, the English showed their terror, though we marched unarmed! They say besides that we are venal and corrupt. What of themselves, then, who keep wrongful hold upon our country's wealth?

I myself have heard their insults on this very subject. I used to know an English nobleman, the Mister Bowel [? Powell] of the Public Health Department—a man by nature sociable, who had acquired some civilisation and politeness here among us. He loved me much, and often spoke to me; though very often I could see no sense in what he said. One day I desired him to inform me for what reason others of his race look coldly down on us civilised Egyptians; why they refuse to associate with us, and prefer the uncivilised of our land, such as the fellâhin and the old-fashioned merchants. In reply he told me the story of a fellow-countryman of his, one Mister Frankenstein. This Frankenstein, by the aid of Eblis—the curse of Allah on him!—made a living monster, which turned out so frightful that he who made it feared to look upon it and fled precipitately, the monster following with heart-rending appeals and loving words. The whole tale is a ridiculous lie, and impious, for none but Allah has the secret of constructing living creatures. He said that we—the civilised, refined Egyptians, the most pleasant and ingratiating of the sons of Adam—are like the monster; and that the English are in the position of the Mister Frankenstein. The last is true, perhaps, for the

THE HEREDITARY SOVEREIGN OF EGYPT: ABBAS HILMI, THE KHEDIVE.

Abbas Hilmi, Khedive of Egypt, was born on July 14, 1874, and succeeded his father, Mohamed Tewfik, on January 8, 1892. He is the seventh ruler of the dynasty of Mehemet Ali, who made himself master of Egypt in 1811. The succession to the throne of Egypt was established under the guarantee of the five great European Powers in 1841. The title Khedive was adopted in 1866.

devil is undoubtedly their counsellor in all they do. But we—the monster! We are sons of Adam, creatures of Allah, just as they are; indeed, much more so, being true believers! How, in what sense, are the English our creators? They have nothing to do with us, nor we with them. It was such nonsense that I could hardly keep from laughing to his face.

I then asked him: Are we not as well educated as the English, and much more polite in our behaviour? To that he agreed. So I continued my inquiry: Why then do they hold aloof from us? Because, he had the impudence to tell me, they fear to become entangled in intrigues. At that I cried out in amazement; for we are upright men, not low conspirators. I asked him what he meant by such wild words. He told the story

It is certain that they bribe the judges and the Ministers. Are they not therefore more corrupt than men like me, who can only afford to bribe the smallest secretary? It is absurd to give themselves such airs of incorruptibility, when we have members of their Parliament in our pay.*

Ha! we are not so ignorant as they suppose, in these days! They have taught us many things besides their sciences. Our newspapers have correspondents there in England; we know all kinds of wickedness goes on there; the poor and weak are persecuted there as elsewhere; the country is worse governed than our land of Egypt. They cannot any longer hide their imperfections from our scathing and embittered scrutiny. The cloak of their hypocrisy is torn to holes. We see that they are full of faults, like other men.

We read daily of the cost of justice there in England: how men's whole fortunes are engulfed by greedy lawyers, judges, court attendants. Here, in old days, anyone could procure justice—as much as he required—for fifty pounds; and even now that all things have grown dearer—thanks to English rule—

it can still be obtained for a price not quite prohibitive.

In England justice often costs ten thousand pounds. Think of it, sons of Egypt! These righteous English, in their land, have to pay tens of thousands to get justice, even with a fair cause. How do the widow and the orphan fare in such a land? We know that they go begging in the streets of the great filthy cities, that thousands are shut up in prisons built especially for the unfortunate, where they are obliged to work at hateful and revolting tasks. We know also that the Jews are lords in England, and encourage that nation in its Christian fanaticism for their own enrichment. The shame for us, a Muslim nation, to be ruled by Christians, is doubled when we know our Christian lords are slaves to Jews.

Tell the villagers, O my brother, that the English are abominable and

corrupt, the slaves of usurers; but we who, in Allah's mercy, shall soon take their place, are righteous and clean-handed. We are clever, truly, but neither deceitful nor unprincipled. When we rule in the land, assure those dear ones, all will be done urbanely, tenderly. The utmost courtesy will mark our every movement; education and civilisation will be made general; mere fellâhin shall wear the fez and foreign trousers, and shall be instructed in the French and English tongues. What of the irrigation of the land, thou askest? Oh, that of course, will go on just as usual. And the oppressive regulations to keep out the plague? They, of course, will be immediately removed.

What is that? His Highness the Khedive remains, his power, his army? The English power alone keeps him inactive? My dear, I cannot stop to talk of that just now. I have a lesson at the school. When next we meet, I will instruct thee fully.

*This preposterous statement was actually made in a Nationalist paper by a writer mad with irritation at our great self-righteousness. Needless to say, no Englishman believed it. But Englishmen possessing any influence should be extremely chary of accepting even the smallest souvenir from Orientals, who are very apt, when angry or excited, to misname the transaction.



ALMOST AS IT WAS IN THE DAYS OF THE PHARAOKS: NATIVE LABOUR ON THE BARRAGE OF THE DELTA AT CAIRO.

This photograph, which is suggestive of the time of the Pharaohs, when great works were constructed by means of unlimited manual labour, represents the scene at Cairo during the reconstruction of the barrage of the Delta. It was in December last that the central part of the barrage, which had become a popular recreation resort, suddenly collapsed. Immediate steps had to be taken to reconstruct it before the next rising of the Nile, otherwise the whole neighbouring district, dependent on the river's annual rising for its prosperity, would have been ruined. Within a few days about four thousand labourers, including many women, set to work on the preliminary excavations, and have toiled all through the summer. The work has been finished just in time.

of another friend of his, another Englishman, a high official, who gave his love to an Egyptian unreservedly. One day the Egyptian offered him a gift, which he received, in all good fellowship, with thanks and all the customary blessings. But when he found out afterwards that the present was intended to bespeak his favour in a certain matter which concerned the giver, he returned the gift with rudeness and contumely; he broke the friendship, and heaped curses on the poor Egyptian. What gross stupidity! What boorishness! What more natural than that one who has the friendship of a person in authority should try to curry favour for himself and friends by little offerings? A polite man would view such courtlinesses with indulgence, not curse his friend and leave him for so slight a cause.

The ridiculous part of it is that the English, O my brother, though they talk so hypocritically, are themselves the most corrupt of modern nations. Again and again have we got wind of their gross robbery in this or that department of affairs. In more than one case we procured a trial; but those scoundrels bribed the judges, and so threw the blame upon poor innocent Egyptian clerks, their underlings.

LIT BY "LIVING LAMPS": PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN IN GERM-LIGHT.



THAT we are all bathed in light, visible and invisible (for there is a sort of radiation, which has been called "black light," which cannot be seen by the eyes, but produces remarkable effects, and may be visible to eyes formed on a different plan from our own) has long been known. As Dr. Gustav Le Bon has said, "Down to the absolute zero of temperature, all bodies incessantly radiate waves of light invisible to our eyes, but probably perceptible by animals called nocturnal and capable of finding their way in the dark." In his view, it is only the lack of sensitiveness of our own eyes which prevents our seeing this form of light, for, as he declares, "there do not exist in Nature any really dark bodies, but only imperfect eyes." This explains why animals which go about by night can see us when we cannot see them. These considerations have been illuminated in more senses than one by some experiments made by Professor Mollisch, of Prague,

on the curious influence of invisible radiations on living things. He has shown that living organisms produce a substance which he calls "photogen." In the presence of free oxygen and water this becomes luminous. Indeed, there are certain forms of germ-life which are themselves luminous; and Professor Mollisch has been able to inoculate a glass flask containing gelatin with the luminous substance of these bacteria. As these develop, what has been called "a living lamp" has been produced, and this continues for a long time to give out enough light to be used for photographing itself. Two remarkable things about this bacteria-light are that it is not accompanied by heat, and that it causes plants like peas and lentils to germinate. Professor Mollisch has made several photographs of plants under germ-light, the photographs themselves being made by the light from the germs, and he has also photographed other objects in the same light.

1. A PHOTOGRAPH OF A THERMOMETER TAKEN IN THE LIGHT GIVEN FORTH BY GERMS.

2. A RESULT OF FIFTEEN HOURS' EXPOSURE: GERMS PHOTOGRAPHED IN THEIR OWN LIGHT.

3. A GERM-CULTURE (A LIVING LAMP) PHOTOGRAPHED IN ITS OWN LIGHT.

4. PEA-SEEDLINGS, PHOTOGRAPHED IN THE LIGHT EMANATING FROM SEVERAL CULTURES OF LUMINOUS GERMS IN A TUBE.

5. PHOTOGRAPHED IN THE LIGHT OF BACTERIA: A PRINTED PAGE FROM A BOOK.

6. TAKEN IN GERM-LIGHT: A BACTERIA-PHOTOGRAPH OF A BUST OF SCHILLER.

7. A "LIVING-LAMP" PHOTOGRAPHED IN ITS OWN LIGHT: A FLASK OF LUMINOUS GERMS.

All the photographs here reproduced were taken in germ-light—that is to say, either in the light given forth by luminous bacteria or in that emanating from the substance, "photogen," given forth by living organisms and made luminous by the presence of free oxygen and water. We may add to the other information on this page the fact that plants affected by the bacteria-light always turn in the direction of that light, as shown in the case of the pea-seedlings in Photograph No. 4.

FOLLOWING THE LAWS OF NATURE: THE VERY SIMPLE LIFE.

REMARKABLE COLONIES AT ASCONA AND AT WAIDBERG.



1. NATURE VERSUS ART?—A LAWN-TENNIS MATCH BETWEEN DWELLERS IN THE ASCONA COLONY AND TOWN-DWELLERS.
3. SIMPLE-LIFE COSTUMES: MEMBERS OF THE WAIDBERG COLONY IN THEIR HABITS AS THEY LIVE.
5. SEEKING HEALTH BY FOLLOWING NATURE'S LAWS: THE VEGETARIAN SANATORIUM AT ASCONA.

2. WHERE THE NATURAL LIFE IS LIVED AMIDST THE MAJESTY OF NATURE: THE ASCONA COLONY AMONG THE MOUNTAINS.
4. A SIMPLE-LIFE DINNER: CHERRIES, FIGS, HAZEL-NUTS, DRIED PLUMS, PUDDING, BREAD, AND BANANAS.
6. UNDER THE CARE OF DR. SOL: SUN-BATHERS AT THE ASCONA SIMPLE-LIFE COLONY.

While all the world that is not working is living the simple life, more or less, by the side of the sea or in the country, it is interesting to study these photographs, if only because they show how complicated a thing is the simple life as practised by the majority. The dwellers in the colonies at Ascona and Waidberg are not content merely to go hatless, to get plenty of air, and to eat plain food. Their dress is so contrived that as much sun and air as possible may reach the body; they spend practically their whole time under the sky; they are vegetarians; and they are sun-bathers. Evidently to do the thing thoroughly, to live the very simple life, one must go to Ascona or Waidberg.

SOME YACHT - RACING RULES ILLUSTRATED BY C. M. PADDAY.

No. V.—“CLOSE-HAULED, APPROACHING AN OBSTRUCTION TO SEA ROOM OR A MARK.”



RULE 32 IN OPERATION: "I WISH TO GO ABOUT; YOU MUST GIVE ME ROOM."

Part of Rule 32, which has the title, "Close-hauled, Approaching an Obstruction to Sea Room or a Mark," reads: "If two Yachts are standing close-hauled on the same tack towards the shore or an obstruction to sea room which the leeward Yacht cannot clear without tacking; and if she is not able to tack without coming into collision with the Yacht to windward: the latter shall, on being hailed by the person in charge of the leeward Yacht, at once allow her room to tack."

ART NOTES.

THE balance of international admirations and patronage is never exact. When the Japanese Ambassador buys a water-colour by Mr. Francis James, his acquisition has to be set against the lifelong accumulation of Japanese drawings by Englishmen, who, on the other hand, make an equally illiberal return for Continental favours. While Italian Ministers of War compete with Italian Ministers of Education for Lavery canvases, it must be feared that Mr. Haldane and

Mr. Grosvenor Thomas, who, like many painters approved abroad, is little known at Burlington House, has sold his "Mill" at the Brussels Exhibition. But he, too, looks to Venice and the ready deputy. To secure for his fellows the patronage he has already found in Tintoretto's city, Mr. Thomas, with Mr. George Henry and Mr. Derwent Wood, is raising a reserve fund of one thousand guineas for the British Art Pavilion. Two hundred sketches, contributed by various artists for the purpose, are to be drawn for by as many subscribers at five guineas each. As Mr. Brangwyn, Mr. Peppercorn, Mr. Charles Ricketts, Mr. Orpen, Mr. James Paterson,

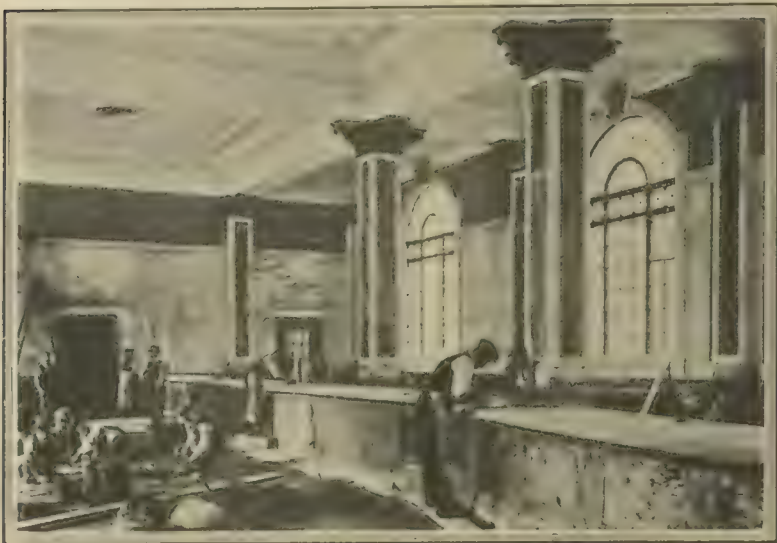
and other distinguished artists are among the contributors, the subscribers may enjoy great expectations in the meantime. But, admirable as Mr. Thomas's scheme undoubtedly is, the enterprise of the deputy, who probably lives under a ceiling by Tiepolo, and has many local and patriotic enthusiasms to tend, is yet more admirable. He does not even require a twenty-year-old fame, but buys the youngest of our artists along with his Alfred East, his Lavery, and his Grosvenor Thomas.

The English buyer is slower in bringing his appreciations up to purchase pitch. He competes with conquering keenness for the established masters of modern Holland; he is a noted buyer from Barbizon; but let not

the young men of France, Spain, Italy, or Germany who await the early patron look to him. Even they who wait in England had best fill the interval by shipping their wares to Venice or to Paris, where officialdom still offers encouragement to the work it is pleased to consider, without much thought, less insular than the bulk of English painting. Between England and Germany there is no great exchange of admirations or patronage. Beardsley vastly pleases the taste of Munich and Berlin, it is true, and the more advanced members of the New English Art Club have their admirers in both places; but such work as satisfies the Italian deputy

or the Luxembourg authorities is not sufficiently exciting for those who share with the young poets and painters of Germany the violent pleasures of revolt.

For the same reason, the collection of American pictures in Berlin has roused no enthusiasm. They are the fruits, not of America, but of American study in the *ateliers* of Paris, where even the Japanese student can in six months learn to turn out tame pictures of a disapproved European pattern. Mr. Lewis Hind, in the current *Studio*, admirably explains the attitude of the German critics. Among other things, he thinks



MARBLE HALLS FOR THE NEW POST OFFICE: THE PALATIAL PREMISES BEING BUILT FOR THE G.P.O. IN NEWGATE STREET.

The new Post Office, when finished, will be the most palatial public office in London. In the public room (shown in the above photograph) the columns, counter, and walls are of marble, from the Irish quarries in Connemara, the columns being topped with capitals of bronze. The ceilings are beautifully moulded in plaster, and the floor is being laid with rich coloured mosaics.

Mr. Runciman are indifferent to the latest phases of the art of, say, Signor Ettore Tito or Signor Alessandro Milesi. It is safe to say that all the Commons cannot boast an example of either of these Venetian painters, who must note with some envy the success of the exhibitors in the British Art Pavilion in their city. Hardly a week passes without the record of a sale to this Italian deputy or that, or, failing a deputy, to an ex-deputy. Mr. Fagan's bronze figure of a boy was bought only the other day by Deputy Cesaroni, and now Miss Millicent Stone, of Havant, has sold her statue of a piping player to Deputy Count Rota.



ELIMINATING SMOKE FROM LONDON AIR: THE CHIMNEYLESS ROOF OF THE NEW GENERAL POST OFFICE.

It is a remarkable feature of the new premises now being erected in Newgate Street for the General Post Office that there are no chimneys on the main building, except the shaft of the boiler-house. The whole of the heating arrangements in the interior of the building are carried out by means of hot-water pipes.

with Dr. Bode—who, by the way, is not a supporter of the extreme modernists—that Berlin would have been better pleased had the painters of Buffalo sent pictures of buffalo, and the painters of New York pictures of sky-scrapers and elevated railways, to Berlin instead of landscapes made in France. But Dr. Bode perhaps knows that the wildest buffalo and the most elevated railway can be tamely painted. It is the American painter who must study to be wild, and learn to thrust his head into clouds of sordid fancies before he will prove very interesting to Mr. Meier Graefe and his associates.

E. M.

THE STOUT MADE SLIM.

GENTLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN REDUCTION OF OBESITY.



"How beautifully you hunt; and you never seem to get tired. I should be done up in ten minutes."
"Well, dear, if you won't take Antipon it's your own fault you're so fat and puffy. I've told you what it did for me—I'm five inches less round the waist and as strong as a lion."

EVEN if the reader of these opening lines is not actually stout, it would be well for him (or her) to read this article carefully through; for it contains information of interest to all, and especially to those who have stout friends who are still vainly trying to get the better of their grievous affliction by some objectionable starvation and drugging treatment (the two abuses generally go together), and who are, in consequence, gradually getting weaker and flabbier and more depressed in spirits every day. And, again, the reader may some day find himself (or herself) suddenly threatened with over-stoutness. Then the information given in this article will be of very great use. Obesity is an insidious disease, and the tendency to make too much fat often shows itself when least expected. It is well, therefore, to know how to quell the first symptoms, and prevent their recurrence.

A dietetic system which robs the body of its fair and rational share of tissue-repairing foods cannot possibly do anything but harm; and—what is more to the point—

can never cure the disease of obesity, however much the weight may be reduced during the starving process. There comes a time when the impoverished system can stand the strain no longer, and tonics and strengthening nourishment have to be taken, willy nilly, in order to bring back health and strength, and revive the nervous energy. Then back comes the excess fat! Why? Simply because the disease of obesity, or the chronic physical disposition to the manufacture and storage of needless fat in the system, has not been cured at all, but only temporarily suppressed by starvation.

A school-lad could see, then, that the true natural cure for over-fatness or obesity is a remedy which embodies these three primary properties:—(1) It must eliminate as rapidly as possible all the unhealthy and superfluous fat that has already accumulated in the tissues; (2) it must lastingly destroy the unnatural tendency to develop such accumulations; and (3) it must help to supply extra nourishment to the entire organism in order to increase strength and vitality, both during and after the course of treatment.

These essential properties are possessed by Antipon in a superlative degree; conjointly, in fact, by Antipon alone; and that is the reason of its astounding success throughout the civilised world. After a course of Antipon, short or long, as the case may require, one feels a hundred per cent. better and stronger, besides having recovered the slimness of figure which is so enviable a possession with both sexes. It is an admirable transformation.

Antipon is an active tonic as well as a great weight-reducer. It excites a keen, natural appetite, and promotes sound digestive and assimilative powers. The properly digested food leaves no waste matter in the system to turn to unwholesome and excessive fat, so that the blood is purified and enriched. The quickened circulation no longer helps to deposit floating excess fat in the tissues, rendering the muscular fibre lax and flabby. The undesirable fatty matter is no longer there to deposit. With the ample, well-assimilated nourishment the muscular system soon regains power; the body muscles regain suppleness and solidity; and the limbs firmness and beauty of mould. You observe, reader, that Antipon is not only a reducer of fat in the abdominal region. It permeates the whole organism, and wherever there is an unnecessary deposit of fatty tissue that excess is eliminated, and beauty of contour restored. And our fair friends need not be afraid of wrinkles or hollows, however much the reduction may be. Antipon has a highly valuable bracing action on the skin, which (the pores being cleared of the congestion due to fatty excess under the skin) becomes pure and transparent, while the complexion is greatly improved.

The splendid tonic and reducing effects are well illustrated by the two following voluntary reports which are embodied in this article. The first is from a professional trained nurse, residing in Sheffield,

who writes:—"I have used Antipon in the case of the fattest woman I have ever nursed. The result has been marvellous. She is getting smaller and beautifully less every day; and the best of it is she is in perfect health now, where before she had all sorts of troubles." The second testimonial is from a non-commissioned officer stationed at Devonport. He writes as follows:—"I am grateful to you for the great benefit I have derived from Antipon. It is a marvellous remedy. I was 13 st. 5 lb. before taking the course, and have lost 2 st. 2 lb., and I am very fit in consequence. I do not hesitate for a moment to state that this valuable discovery is the only permanent cure for obesity, and an excellent tonic as well."

Antipon will take off, in excess fat, from 8 oz. to 3 lb. within a day and night of the first dose. Of course, the latter amount is only reached in extreme cases of obesity. The gradual attainment of correct weight and proportions is all that could be desired in every case. Antipon is purely vegetable in composition, quite harmless, and is in the form of a refreshing liquid.



STOUT PEDESTRIAN: "Ah! yes, Antipon! That's the stuff I must try; everybody speaks highly of it."

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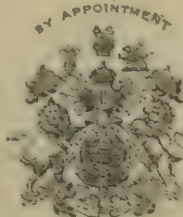


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LADIES' PAGE.

IT is doubtful how soon new customs and changed usages, that were bitterly objected to when first proposed by innovators, can become quietly and securely fixed among us, and nobody appear to be any longer concerned at their triumph. This has certainly happened about "mixed" bathing. Only a few years ago it was unknown in this country, and the practice abroad used to be cited as an illustration of the sad laxity of Continental manners as compared with our own. Now every large seaside town has quietly capitulated to the idea, and a family party going into the water together is as common as a picnic. The London County Council too, has made arrangements for women bathing in the open air at Hampstead and in the parks under the Council's control. These modern arrangements have greatly helped girls in learning to swim. The Serpentine is still not open to women, as Hyde Park is under Crown control. This exclusion is now attacked. The girls of Bayswater and Kensington do not see why the privileges allowed in the parks in poorer localities should be denied to the daughters of the middle-classes in the West End, and some of them have made application for dressing-rooms and bathing hours to be provided for women in Hyde Park, as they are in Victoria Park, in the East End.

There are many excellent swimmers among women now, and the dress proper for them—a tight-fitting, sleeveless, jersey combination—has been solemnly settled by the London Swimming Association on the report of a joint committee of ladies and gentlemen. The Bath Club, at which Lady Constance Stewart-Richardson and other Society women have publicly proved their prowess as swimmers, is popular for much of the popularity of the useful accomplishment. There are now ladies' life-saving classes and examinations, and diving clubs, and various other devices for promoting swimming amongst women. Quite a number of young women have proved how strong and courageous girls can be in the water. Miss Annette Kellerman, the Australian, has made a serious attempt to swim the Channel, but as this particular achievement has proved beyond the powers of any man except Captain Webb, though many strong swimmers have attempted it, Miss Kellerman has no reason to feel abashed at her failure: she remained in the sea for six hours, and got a dozen miles across, and was conquered by sea-sickness, not by exhaustion, at last. There is a long list of lady swimmers who have covered eight, nine or ten miles in the Thames, and even more in several cases, remaining in the water from two to eight hours without a break. In a contest swim from Richmond to Blackfriars, at the middle of last month, fourteen out of the forty competitors were ladies: half of this number completed the whole fifteen-mile swim, and one girl was fifth, and another twelfth, to get home. Like all other athletic feats worth recording, such a strain ought not to be attempted by persons of ordinary physique; but that any woman can do it proves that it



A SMART AND USEFUL GOWN.
The coat and double skirt are in dark-green plaid tweed, trimmed with large buttons.

is worth while to afford girls facilities for learning and practising the art in all public parks or rate-aided baths.

This period of the year is, in regard to the fashions, in a way, like the pause before a thunder-storm. There is nothing now to be recorded, but the air is heavy with the knowledge that some great outburst is imminent! There is a rumour that black velvet is to be used in the autumn gowns in every possible manner. It is to build entire frocks, and to be placed as trimmings on all other fabrics. It is said, too, that the time-honoured fashion of wearing a band of black ribbon velvet round the throat is to be revived. This has been a favourite adornment from time immemorial, but has been out of fashion for several years past; so its revival is quite likely, and it will be found always a becoming addition to a low-cut gown; the narrow line of black velvet shows up the whiteness of the throat and enhances the effect of a clear complexion. Another promised fashion of the autumn is tailor-made coats and skirts in moiré silk. These were adopted by leaders of fashion in the spring, as complimentary mourning, and proved so satisfactory that similar garments are now to be taken into ordinary fashion.

It is already certain that the new hats will be much higher than those of recent seasons. The millinery novelties always appear first in the field, for it is not so serious a matter to order a new hat or two as it is to supply oneself with one's next season's frocks; and then, too, one's summer headgear has such a way of perishing suddenly, from a dozen possible causes—by the sun, the rain, the wind, being sat on or crushed in a corner of a chair—all sorts of misfortunes, which necessitate an early application to the shops for autumn novelties. Hence I am already being shown some advanced models of the hats of the coming season, and find the main novelty to be tall, slender erections, helmet-shaped very often, but in some cases almost round, like inverted pill-boxes; hardly any brim, only a widening outwards round the base, more or less, combined with a tall, upright crown, as tall as a man's top-hat, and aigrettes or feather trimming higher still. They are worn tipped well back on the head, so that the neck is covered behind, and the front becomes rather like a poke-bonnet in effect.

Toques of feathers in all colours will be worn. These are, for the most part, turbans, and need very little trimming, as the shape itself is so pretty in texture, surface, and colouring. The tendency is not to pile more trimming on any hats than is absolutely necessary, an upright ostrich-plume or a cluster of feathers at one side being held all-sufficient in many cases. The ubiquitous black velvet, of course, makes its appearance on a great many hats, as is always the case in autumn, but more so than usual this year. Novel is the use of gold or silver passementerie in wide bands, surrounding the tall crowns, or in some cases used as binding as a substitute for brims. Folded velvet toques are very serviceable and becoming, and these are generally left quite untrimmed.

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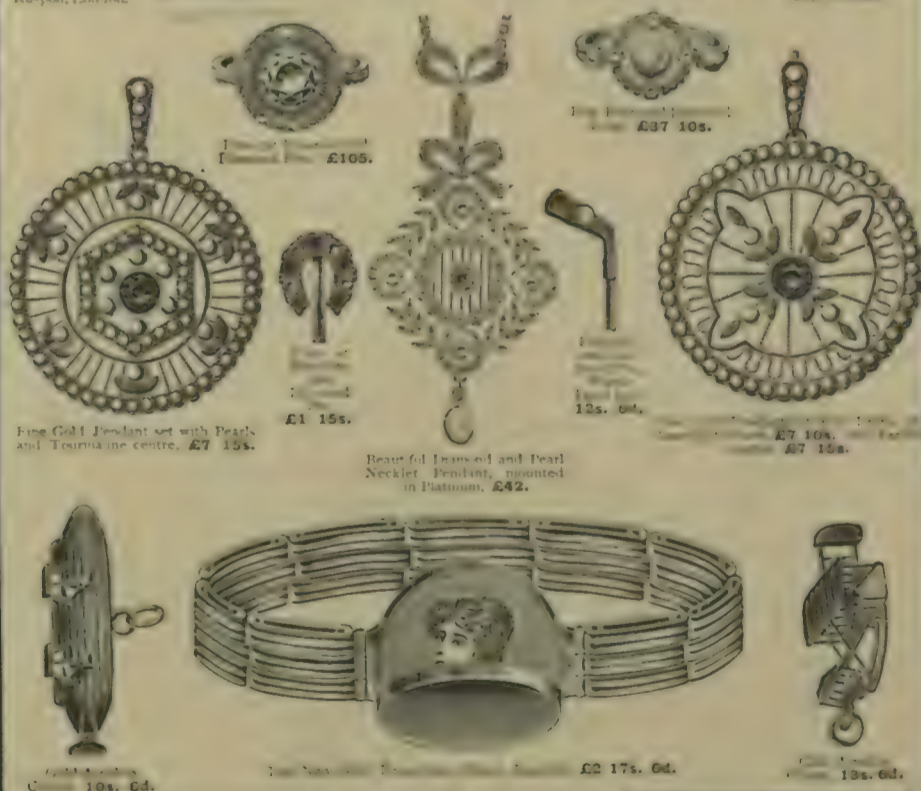
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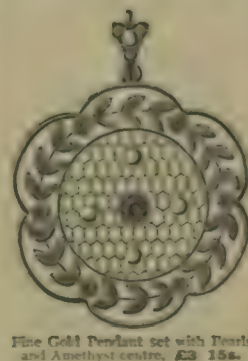
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Fair Flora, the Goddess of Flowers, one day
Had summoned her legions around;
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Tis my wish to distil from each beautiful flower
That peeps from the dew-spangled scene,
The choicest, the sweetest, the richest of scents,
And such as are fit for a Queen."

Then the beautiful rose raised its sweet-tinted head,
And the violet crept from its bed;
The jessamine, sweetbriar, lavender, too,
Their fragrance around her now shed.
"Now list," said fair Flora; and waving her hand,
A change came around that fair scene;
For, bubbling aloft from a fountain of flowers,
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MUSIC.

IN the next few days, the centre of musical interest in this country will have shifted to the pleasant old town of Gloucester, where the one hundred and eighty-seventh meeting of the Three Choirs Festival will be inaugurated to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon in the Cathedral. The full orchestra engaged for the festival, together with the chorus of the Gloucester, Worcester, and Hereford Societies, will take part in the opening service, and the Dean of Gloucester will preach the sermon on behalf of the widows and orphans of the poorer clergy in the three dioceses. It is for the widows and orphans that the Festival of the Three Choirs was instituted originally. More than a hundred years have passed since the meeting at Gloucester realised a substantial balance for the fund. In 1808 the receipts for the charity amounted to a little over £600, while in 1907, when the last festival was held in Gloucester, the receipts for the charity amounted to nearly £1700. The close union between music and the Church has been of great benefit to both. The Three Choirs Festivals have been so well supported of late years that it has been found possible not only to engage the best British soloists, but also to commission British composers to write special work for the occasion. This year, we find among the soloists Mesdames Agnes Nicholls, Ada Crossley, Gleeson-White, and Phyllis Lett, together with Messrs. John Coates, Plunket Greene, Frederic Austin, and Robert Radford—indeed, the only foreign performer engaged would seem to



PRESENTED TO THE MOTOR-BOAT CLUB OF AMERICA BY DR. MORTON SMART: A REPLICA OF AN EARLY NUREMBERG CUP IN SOLID SILVER.

Dr. Morton Smart, of the British Motor-Boat Club, and of Wimpole Street, W., presented the above cup for competition to the Motor-Boat Club of America, to be awarded for the fastest time in trials of American defenders of the British International Trophy. The cup was made by the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Co., of 112, Regent Street, W.

sohn and Handel, he cannot overlook the significance of the inclusion in the festival concerts of an Anthem and Rhapsody by Brahms, and a Tone Poem by Richard Strauss. Here we have the full modern note sounding in a most conservative atmosphere, for although the country of the Three Choirs is the home of many English musicians of mark, it does not follow that the rank and file of concert-goers are inclined to be more progressive on that account. The musician, whatever his gifts, must often be content to be without honour in his own country, until London or some other great musical centre has accepted him. Only a few years ago London listened to Brahms with difficulty, and to Richard Strauss with a feeling akin to aversion.

Mr. Thomas Beecham has issued an interesting preliminary announcement in connection with his forthcoming season

while Sir Hubert Parry and Sir Edward Elgar will conduct performances of some of their most popular work, Elgar being represented by his "Dream of Gerontius" and his Symphony. From Sunday afternoon down to Friday evening next, the festival will fill the cathedral daily, only on Wednesday evening the Shire Hall will be requisitioned for a concert at which Sir Hubert Parry will conduct a performance of his own "Ode to Music." The programme throughout the week is of excellent quality, and but for the inclusion of "Elijah" and "The Messiah," might claim to be thoroughly modern in spirit. But if, on the one hand, a progressive musician feels that he must regret the appearance of such time-worn masterpieces of Mendels-

at Covent Garden, which will open on the evening of Saturday, Oct. 1, with a performance of Eugène d'Albert's opera, "Tiefland." It is too early to refer in detail to Mr. Beecham's repertory, which includes nearly forty operas, or to his company, in which the names of English singers are happily predominant.

The London Choral Society will resume its work towards the end of October. Mr. Arthur Fagge promises some new work by Miss Ethel Smyth, composer of "The Wreckers," the second and third parts of Granville Bantock's "Omar Khayyam" and Verdi's "Requiem." With the last concert of the season it is proposed to present the new choral work that has proved most successful at the autumn festivals.

One of the drawbacks of the autumn theatrical season is the oppressiveness of the atmosphere at this time of year. It is sometimes a matter of wonder how artists are able to get through their performances so well under such trying conditions. The secret which enables many leading ladies to appear so fresh, perhaps, is the use of the well-known Crown Lavender Salts. There is nothing more refreshing than good lavender salts, and the Crown salts, which have been famous for over thirty years, are a most delightful tonic.

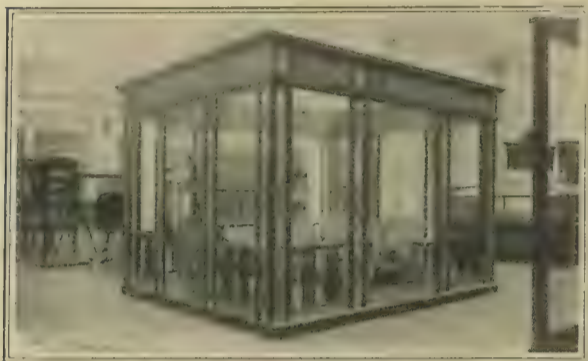


Photo. van Dantsig.

DESTROYED IN THE FIRE AT THE BRUSSELS EXHIBITION: THE "DRYAD" CANE FURNITURE STAND.

The elegant exhibit of the proprietors of the well-known "Dryad" cane furniture shared the fate of all the rest of the British Section in the fire at the Brussels Exhibition, and was totally destroyed. It may be confidently predicted, however, that the fame of "Dryad" furniture will spring, like the phoenix, from its ashes.

be Herr Fritz Kreisler. Work has been composed for the festival by Dr. Vaughan Williams, Basil Harwood, C. Lee-Williams, Herbert Brewer, and Granville Bantock,



BURNT IN THE FIRE AT THE BRUSSELS EXHIBITION: THE SPECIMEN HALL IN THE EXHIBIT OF MESSRS. WARING AND GILLOW.

It was gratifying for Messrs. Waring and Gillow (the well-known Oxford Street furnishing firm) to find that, although their exhibit was destroyed with the rest of the British Section in the great fire at the Brussels Exhibition, they had secured three Grand Prix, for furniture, decoration and upholstery. They were, moreover, fully insured.



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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR

A PART from that clean efficiency which has ever been its chief characteristic, the making of the Automobile Association, I have always thought, was that it started life with no earthly authority or official position whatsoever. Consequently its executive, being hampered by no tradition, nor responsibility to a living soul, and only inspired by a sense of duty to be done for motorists and the desire to do it, was always free to tackle what most needed doing, to do it in the best possible style and—to finish the job before beginning the next thing. Moreover, always playing the game in little as in large, it never interfered with the business of official or older bodies, whether neglected or not; and so it happened that the latter came to be only too pleased to let the A.A. work at one thing after another for the good of motorists. Thus it followed that the A.A. was enabled to give its members various advantages, one after another, which they could obtain from no other body; and hence that when others, not so governed by the spirit of playing the game, followed on the same tracks, they only succeeded in imitating the A.A. very poorly.

All that is an old story now; yet it is only fair to the poor old mother-club, the R.A.C.—ever the target for abuse, whether deserved or not—to say that, while its executive was as whole-heartedly desirous of the welfare of British motorists, one and all, it was always handicapped, not to say handcuffed, by its official position. It had always to be the buffer between public—and what is worse, Parliamentary—prejudice and the progress of automobilism: so it is no wonder that this bred a spirit of opportunism and expediency in its counsels rather than of strength and independence. With a multitude of tasks ever before it, it had to departmentalise into many and huge committees; and thus encumbered with much serving, what wonder that it could not concentrate, for lack of time, on any project, or that much necessary work remained undone! To know all, or even half, is to forgive—well, nearly all past mistakes; and certainly to understand them. More: to wonder that the R.A.C. has done so much for British motorists.

What moves me to all this is that I am reminded by a certain *communiqué* that the scheme of free legal



Photo, Sanders.

TO REPLACE THE ANCIENT HORSE-CART, THE FIRST MOTOR WATERING-CART USED IN THE STREETS OF VIENNA.

The Vienna firms Puch-Parsche and Weiss have jointly constructed a motor watering-cart, which, after being tested with good results on the streets of Vienna in the presence of the Burgomaster, Dr. Neumayer, has now been put into service. It is the first of its kind used in the Austrian capital.



Photo, Cribb.

PETROL POWER FOR THE NAVY: THE TRIALS OF A NAVAL MOTOR-PINNACE OF THE LATEST TYPE AT SPITHEAD.

The suggestion of motor power for battleships has resulted from its successful application to smaller vessels such as the naval motor-pinnace, built by Messrs Vosper, here seen on her trials at Spithead. Motor-pinnaces are superseding steam-pinnaces and are being attached to all the later Dreadnoughts.

defence for their members, which is now adopted by all motoring bodies, was essentially and originally a project of the Automobile Association. Let me add that when it was started there was no indication whether it would succeed or prove such a financial failure as to wreck the

response from the public. Already the Mayor of Monmouth is taking steps to erect a statue of Mr. Rolls in that town, and is inviting general as well as local subscriptions. Near Monmouth is The Hendre, the seat of Lord and Lady Llangattock, Mr. Rolls' parents.

A.A., or at least seriously cripple it. Never should it be forgotten by a British motorist that the A.A. gambled its life on this issue and won out. At the same time, to be fair, let us not wholly forget the mighty works done in the old time by one specialist, hight Staplee Firth, hardly to be measured by whatever payment he received. And it is because of his triumphs as a specialist that I have always rather doubted whether "free legal defence anywhere in the United Kingdom"—which connotes the employment of local and non-specialist talent—is likely to prove so effective. You see, local talent lives there, has its way to make, and is probably anxious to be on dining terms with the local Bench. Which moves me to ask whether the A.A. is not now wealthy enough to go one better than its old idea, by retaining the services, as specialists, of those talented young barristers Messrs. A, B, and C, who, not being overburdened with briefs, or respecting the persons of any Bench, would only be too glad to go anywhere and fight the good fight—for a moderate fee.

For us who knew him, Charles Stewart Rolls needs no memorial other than our abiding sorrow and the memory of his work, which shall endure while a car runs, or an aeroplane soars aloft. But for those who come after, there can be no outward sign of honour too clear to perpetuate his name. So the Royal Automobile and Aero Clubs, by holding a joint meeting to consider the form their memorial of him should take, honoured themselves no less by such gracious and timely action. Nothing, also, could have been more appropriate than their decision that the memorial should be a bas-relief plaque, conspicuously placed in both club-houses, and that any surplus funds obtained should be given to the Aero Club to found an aeronautical library, to be called the Rolls Memorial Library. More than commonly well-considered, too, were the remaining words of their resolution, "leaving to the general public and other bodies the carrying-out of any other memorial they may decide to promote." Such prompting, from such a quarter, is beyond mistake, and should be certain of an adequate

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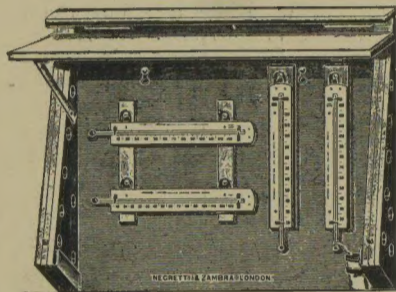
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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will (dated June 9, 1908) of MR. CHARLES JOHN CLAY, of Holly Bush Hall, Staffordshire, the oldest partner in Messrs. Bass and Co., Burton-on-Trent, has been proved by Mrs. Elizabeth T. Clay, widow, Arthur Joseph Clay, son, and Charles Leigh Clay, nephew, the value of the estate being £163,669. To his widow he gives £500, an annuity of £2000, and the use of Holly Bush Hall for one year, and £2500 for the upkeep thereof; to his son, Arthur Joseph, £15,000, and 10,000 £1 ordinary shares in Bass and Co.; to his sons Gerard Harden and Ernest Charles 7500 shares each; to his son Wilfred Henry £8000 and 7500 shares; in trust for his daughter, Adelaide Hilda, £16,000; to the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Church Missionary Society, the Colonial and Continental Church Society, the Children's Special Service Mission, the Burton-on-Trent Infirmary, and the Burton-on-Trent Nursing Association, £50 each; and legacies to servants. As to the residue, £1500 each is to be paid to his five children, and the residue divided amongst his four sons.

The will and codicils of MR. HERBERT TALLENT, of West-acre, Norfolk, one of the largest farmers in West Norfolk, are now proved, the value of the estate amounting to £75,533. The testator leaves the West Bilney Estate in trust during the life or widowhood of his wife, to pay £400 per annum to her, and £300 a year to his daughter Marion, and on the death or remarriage of Mrs. Tallent his daughter is to receive a sum equal to that which each of his sons receives in his residuary property. He gives £100 to his wife, and £2000 to the trustees of her marriage settlement; £500 each

to his daughter Marion and his son Horace William; £100 to the Royal Agricultural Benevolent Society; and the residue to his six sons.

The will (dated Sept. 28, 1896) of MR. GEORGE CARELESS TREWBY, M.I.C.E., of Fenton House, Hamp-

Trewby during widowhood; or should she again marry, then the income is to be divided between her and the children. Subject thereto he leaves everything to his children.

The will (dated Jan. 21, 1905) of LIEUTENANT-COLONEL PERCIVAL JOHN BROWNE, C.B., of Fifehead Magdalen, Gillingham, Dorset, who died on July 27, has been proved by his brothers, the value of the estate amounting to £102,678. The testator gives £1000 and the household effects to his wife; the manor of Fifehead Magdalen to his son who shall first attain twenty-five years; £500 each to his brothers; and £100 to his general factotum, W. L. McKinnon. One half of the residue he leaves to his eldest son, and the remaining half to his other children, the share of a son to be double that of a daughter.



Photo. Illus. Bureau.

CHEERFULNESS AS A RELIGIOUS TENET: A PROCESSION OF "THE SMILERS" IN REGENT'S PARK.

A religious sect known as "The Smilers" arrived in London a few days ago, and took up their quarters near Regent's Park. A procession took place in the park on Sunday, and a member of the sect delivered a sermon there, standing on a chair. After five minutes, it is said, he became so earnest in his discourse that he forgot to smile. The "Smilers" wear short leggings and black straw helmets. The placard carried in the procession is headed—"Pillar of Fire Gospel Meetings."

stead, formerly chief engineer to the Gas Light and Coke Company, is now proved, the value of the estate sworn at £120,118 14s. 6d. He gives £1000 and all furniture, etc., to his wife; £1500 each to his sons on their attaining 25 years of age, and the residue in trust for Mrs.

of the finest cigars that the world produces. Finding it necessary to have also an establishment in the West End, they have opened premises in the Norwich Union Buildings, at the corner of St. James' Street and Piccadilly.

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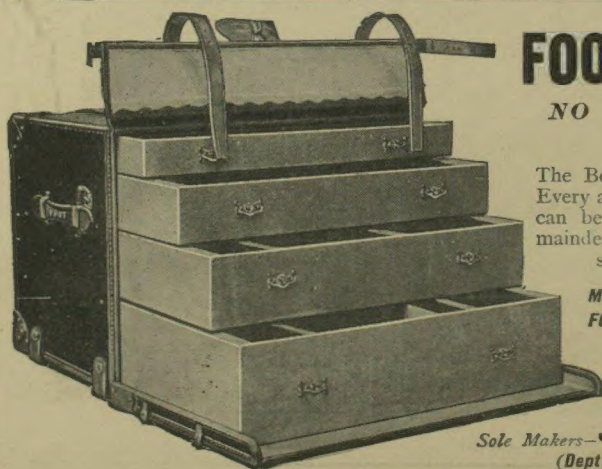
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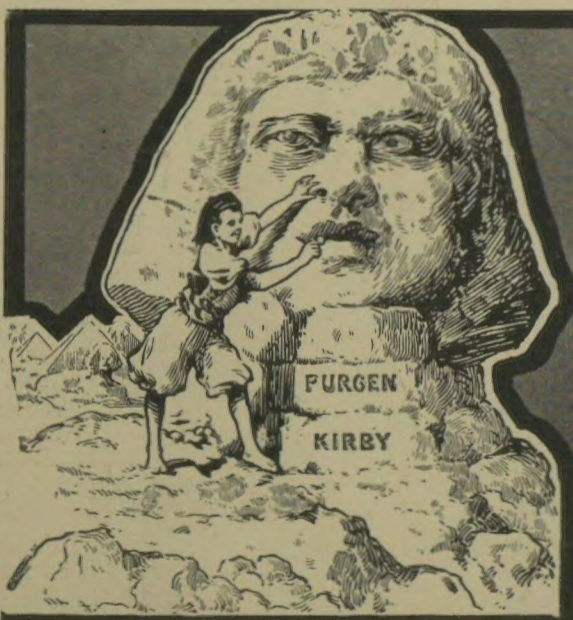
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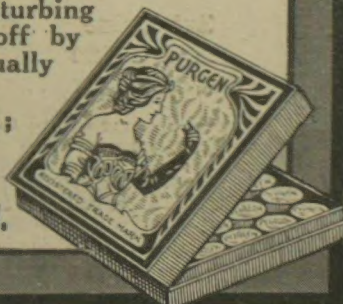
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CHESS.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

R H B (Redcar).—We received with much regret your letter informing us of the death of our esteemed correspondent, the Rev. R. Bee. He was for many years a constant friend of this column, and we shall greatly miss his courteous notes and interesting contributions, both in prose and verse.

S W MYERS, Ph. D. (Redlands, California).—In castling, the Rook can pass over an attacked square, and may also castle when it is attacked. The restraint is on the King, who cannot castle out of check, nor cross an attacked square. A player can castle Queen's Rook, for instance, if his Queen's Knight's square is commanded by an adverse piece. He cannot castle King's Rook if his King's Knight's square is attacked, because the King would have to go to that square. We believe you can get a copy of the American Chess Code from the Manhattan Chess Club, New York.

J B CAMARA (Madeira).—Your solution of Mr. King-Park's difficult problem is quite correct, and your praise of it is well deserved.

H MAXWELL-PRIDEAUX (Exeter).—Your pretty three-mover is very acceptable.

N H GREENWAY (San Francisco).—Very pleased to hear of your recovery.

CHESS AT OXFORD.

Game played in the Championship Tournament of the British Chess Federation, between Messrs. WAINWRIGHT and ATKINS.

(Ruy Lopez.)

WHITE (Mr. W.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)	WHITE (Mr. W.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	25. Kt to Kt 3rd	Kt to B 5th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	26. K to R 2nd	P to R 4th
3. B to Kt 5th	P to Q R 3rd	27. K R to Q sq	Q R to K B sq
4. B to R 4th	Kt to B 3rd	28. Kt to K 2nd	
5. Castles	B to K 2nd		
6. R to K sq	P to Q 3rd		
7. P to B 3rd	Castles		
8. P to K R 3rd	P to Q Kt 4th		
9. B to Kt 3rd			

We are followers of Steinitz in our preference for B to B 2nd.

9. K to R sq
10. P to Q R 4th
11. P takes P
12. P to Q 4th
13. Q Kt to Q 2nd
14. Q Kt to B sq
15. B to Q 5th
16. Kt to Kt 3rd
17. B to K 3rd
18. P takes P
19. Kt to Q 2nd

White's game has been anything but purposeful so far, and he here begins a cavalry charge which is without magnificence and is certainly not war.

19. B to K 3rd
20. B to Kt 3rd
21. Kt takes B
22. Kt to Q R 5th
23. Q to Q 2nd
24. P to Kt 4th

Having been allowed to concentrate his forces for attack, Black now proceeds to press it home in his customary masterful fashion.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS No. 3447, 3448, and 3449 received from Laurent Changuion (St. Helena Bay); of Nos. 3451, 3452, and 3453 from N H Greenway (San Francisco); of No. 3455 from R H Couper (Malbana, U.S.A.) and J B Camara (Madeira); of No. 3456 from E J Winter-Wood and C Field junior (Athol, Mass.); of No. 3457 from Richard Murphy (Wexford), W Winter (Medstead), C J Fisher (Eye), J W H (Winton), S Foster (Gibraltar), and J W Atkinson Wood (Manchester).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3458 received from H Maxwell Prideaux (Exeter), W Bryer (Dartmouth), C J Fisher, G Stillingfleet Johnson (Seaford), A W Hamilton Gell (Exeter), J W H (Winton),

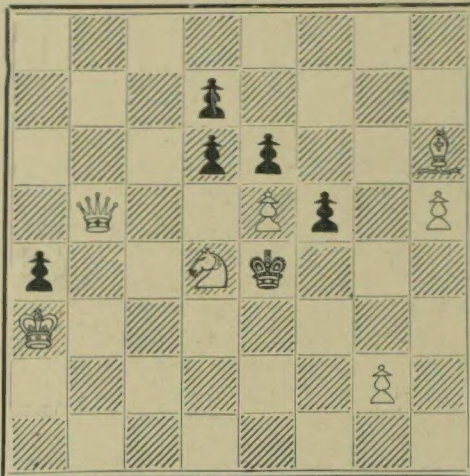
Captain Challice (Great Yarmouth), T Turner (Brixton), R Worters (Canterbury), J Green (Boulogne), Lionel G, J Santer (Paris), F Rutter, Rev. J Christie (Redditch), M J Teesdale (Epsom), W Winter, R J Lonsdale (New Brighton), F W Young (Shaftesbury), Julia Short (Exeter), A G Beadell (Winchelsea), Major Buckley (Instow), Sorrento, P Daly (Brighton), Loudon McAdam (Storrington), Ethel Wilson (Nortonsea), R Murphy, Albert Wolff (Sutton), H S Brandreth (Weybridge), Hereford, L Schlu (Vienna), J Cohn (Berlin), T Roberts (Hackney), R C Widdecombe (Saltash), and J Dixon.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3457.—By W. E. RUDOLPH.

WHITE.
1. Kt to Q 6th
2. R to B sq
3. R or B mates
If Black play 1. P takes Kt, 2. B to Q 8th, and if 1. K to B 3rd, then 2. Kt to B 7th, P moves, 3. B or R mates.

PROBLEM No. 3460.—By PATRICK MORAN.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

Canadian crops, we learn, have been particularly successful this summer along the line of the Canadian Northern Railway. It will consequently devolve upon that company to handle the great bulk of the crops in the West this year.

Airmen are bearing in mind the fact that the competition for the International Michelin Cup remains open till sunset on Dec. 31 next, and already several records have been set up by candidates. Among the many fine flights, those of Olieslagers and Labouchere are noteworthy; the former covering 243½ miles without touching the ground, and the latter 211 miles 275 yards. Olieslagers' flight, however, has been discounted, owing to his not being a member of an aero club of the country where he made his record. The prizes consist of a replica of the trophy and 20,000 francs (£800), and as the winner will receive £500 in cash and the replica, it should prove an incentive for further efforts on the part of pilots and constructors of all-British aeroplanes.

THE CHILDREN'S ENCYCLOPÆDIA.

IT is not too much to say that "The Children's Encyclopædia" (the Educational Book Company, 210, Temple Chambers, E.C.) marks a new era in the history of education. The time is well within living memory when learning was an irksome process; in fact, it was deliberately made as irksome as possible, on the principle that if it was not irksome it could not be efficient. We have gradually changed all that. During the last ten or twenty years the opposite theory has gradually been growing, that the more children's interest can be aroused, the more they can be made to love learning, the better will they be educated. A great change consequently came about in the character of school-books, and now, as the culmination of this movement, we have "The Children's Encyclopædia," a work in which the school-book and the story-book finally merge in one, in which it is made evident that the getting of knowledge, when pursued under right conditions, is the most fascinating of all pursuits to the inquiring mind of a child.

"The Children's Encyclopædia," which came out in fortnightly parts, has now attained the dimensions of eight goodly volumes, with an index containing 20,000 entries; and the best proof of its marvellous success and popularity is the fact that it is being continued, under the title of "The New Children's Encyclopædia," in a second series of periodic parts as a monthly magazine, so loth were its young readers to bid it a final farewell.

The two main features of "The Children's Encyclopædia" which have caused its success are, in the first place, the profusion and excellence of the illustrations (there are five hundred pages in colour alone, not to mention thousands of pictures in black and white!) and, secondly, the fresh and engaging manner in which the reading matter is presented and arranged. Short, bright paragraphs, with plenty of headings, written in an easy, conversational style, and brimming over with love and understanding of childhood, are the secrets which have won the hearts of children and their parents and teachers the world over. The central purpose of these volumes is to reveal the wonder of the world, past and present, to the mind of children—the wonders of reality as well as the wonders of imagination.

It is impossible to convey in a short space any idea of the number and variety of the subjects treated in "The Children's Encyclopædia." It tells the story of the making and working of familiar things—in fact, it attempts to make intelligible to children "the story of everything under the sun," and provides things for them to make and do as well as to read about. Natural history, biographies of heroes and heroines, golden deeds, Bible stories, chats on geography and history, fairy tales and true stories, poems (each with an introductory explanation), nursery rhymes and songs set to music, lessons in reading, arithmetic, French, music, drawing, and writing—such is a bare list of some of the items in a work which ought to be in every school and home.

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